The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, *Collector, Sydney*; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain*; MR. JOHN LISCOMBE, *Bathurst*; MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor*; MR. [illegible]-ER TAYLOR, *Parramatta* MR. A. W. LABYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi*; MR. D. L. SPILLANE, *Campbelltown*; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith*; MR. R. DAVISON, *Wollongong*; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn*; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Castlis*; MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan*; MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains*; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool*; MR. JOHN M'KEE, *Berrima*; MR. WILLIAM BANKERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand*; *who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communication can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Lower George-street.

NORTH SHORE FERRY.

THE Sydney Ferry Company's Steamer, *PRINCESS*, is NOW PLYING constantly, from dawn to dusk, every day.

The place of landing and embarkation on the Sydney side, is near the Whalers' Arms Tavern, Windmill-street.

The Fares are as follows:—

	s.	d.
For each four-wheeled carriage.....	2	6
,, Dray	2	0
,, Gig or cart	1	6
,, Horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, or head of horned cattle, drawing or not..	0	6
,, Sheep, lamb, pig, or goat..	0	2
,, Foot passenger	0	3
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.		
Fowls and ducks, unless forming part of a load, per couple	0	1
Turkeys and geese, unless forming part of a load, per head	0	1

Goods and produce, according to bulk and weight.

The only person authorised to receive fares is the master, Mr. George Lavender.

R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Sydney, February 27. 3036

STEAM-SHIP "SEAHORSE."

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE*, will leave Sydney, from the Ficur Company's Wharf, FOR HOBART TOWN, THIS EVENING, the 9th of March, at six o'clock;

FOR THE TOWN OF LAUNCESTON, AND PORT PHILLIP, On Friday evening, the 24th March, at six o'clock.

Cabin fare £10 0 0
Steerage..... 4 0 0

Freights—To Hobart Town, 30s. per ton; to Launceston, 30s. per ton; to Port Phillip, 45s. per ton.

Bills of lading must be upon the usual steam ship forms, which can be procured at any steamers.

Further information obtained on application to BOYD AND CO.,
2618 Erwin's Buildings, Custom House.

THE FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN,

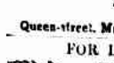
THE fast sailing Packet Brig *CITY OF SYDNEY*, R. Mackay, commander; having now only room for about ten tons of goods, and three cabin passengers, early application is necessary as she positively sails on the 10th instant. Apply to the commander on board, at Thom's Wharf, Patent Slip, or
J. B. METCALFE,
3294 Lower George-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER *WATERLILY*.

THE *WATERLILY* will clear at the Custom House on Wednesday, and proceed to sea on Thursday, at 12 o'clock. She has yet room for a few tons of goods, and four passengers.

Cabin or steerage passengers proceeding in this vessel, both to and from Hobart Town, may now rely upon being supplied with every comfort. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MA' NAMARA,
Queen-street; or to
A. & S. LYONS,
Pitt street.
Queen-street, March 7. 3161

FOR LAUNCESTON.



THE superior fast-sailing cutter *THOMPSON*, under an experienced and able Master, will positively sail for the above Port on the 17th instant. For freight or passage, apply to the Master, on board, or to
H. JOHNSON,
Corner of George and Market streets.
March 8. 3534

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND VALPARAISO.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON THE 16TH INSTANT,

THE fine fast-sailing barque *NAVARINO*, A. I, 463 tons, C. A. Warming, commander, will receive goods at Campbell's Wharf, till the 14th instant. For freight or passage, having first rate accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE,
March 2. 3180

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *CLYDESIDE*, [illegible] commander, having all her dead weight on board, will meet with immediate despatch, for freight or passage, having superior accommodation for CABIN and STEERAGE passengers, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. METCALFE, Lower George-street.
February 17. 3489

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE fine British-built barque *DUCHESS of KENT*, 350 tons O. M. C. Brittan, Esq. commander, will leave Sydney for the above ports in ten days or a fortnight. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, off the Market Wharf, or to
H. T. SHELDON.
Sydney, March 1. 3193

NOTICE.—THE BRIG *CAROLINE*, for London, having all her cargo engaged, *will sail immediately*.

There is room for a few steerage passengers at £25 each; also, one cabin disengaged. Apply to Isaac Simmons only, at the City Auction Mart. 2840

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE*, 665 tons register, James Norie, commander.

This splendid ship made the quickest passage of the season; has first-rate accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers and carries a surgeon. She will positively sail by the 20th April. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.
Sydney, February 3. 1634

FOR LONDON.

THE *SPARTAN*, A. I., Walter Macey, commander, 400 tons, under engagement to sail on the 10th instant, has two or three cabins disengaged, and room for a few additional steerage passengers. Early application to be made to
W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.
3232 Miller's Point.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE BARQUE *STATESMAN*, John Quiller, Esq., Commander, A 1, at Lloyd's, coppered and copper-fastened, burthen per register 345 tons, carries a good cargo for her tonnage, and is well known as a faithful shalit ship, and a fast sailer. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.
Harrington-street.
March 6. 3431

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE FINE A. 1. BRIG *VICTORIA*, Robert Sinclair, Commander 220 tons burthen per register, and will be ready for sea in ten days. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to
GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.
3472

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *WILLIAM*, of Guernsey, 277 tons register, Captain N. P. Le Bair: is coppered and copper-fastened, carries a large cargo, and will be ready for sea in ten days. For particulars apply to
RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, February 17. 2559

"LADY LEIGH."

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the crew of this vessel.
DANIEL MUNN,
3439 Master.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.
D. M. LAURIE, Manager.
No. 2, Church Hill.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, February 21, 1843.

IN pursuance of the undermentioned clause of the Deed of Settlement of the Bank of Australia, the Directors hereby call a General Meeting of the Proprietors, to be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March instant, at one o'clock:—

73rd. "That these presents, and the term of one hundred years, hereinbefore agreed upon by and between the several persons, parties hereto, shall or may be determined by a General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, to be assembled and called together by public notice, to be given by the Directors of the said Company for the time being, either on their own account, or on the requisition to be made in writing, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, of not less than eleven of the members of the said Company, who shall be entitled to vote at General Meetings of the members of the said Company, at the expiration of the first ten years, and of every succeeding ten years of the said term of one hundred years; and in case this agreement shall be so determined, such steps shall be taken for the purpose of winding up, and closing the affairs of the said Company, as would have to be taken, in case the said term of one hundred years had expired by efflux of time."

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. MACKENZIE,
3179 Secretary and Cashier.

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that to remove all doubts as to the liability of this Company to pay sums justly due to the shareholders on Policies held by them, the following memorandum will be endorsed on all Policies issued from this Office. And the holders of Policies already issued may, if they so desire, have the memorandum endorsed on their Policies.

"The Directors of this Company agree, notwithstanding any rule of law to the contrary, not to take any objection to any action or other proceeding commenced against this Company by any member thereof on account of such member being a shareholder or partner therein; but will try any suit, action, or proceeding, on merits only, in the same manner as if the party so proceeding against this Company were without any partnership interest therein."

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.
George-street, March 3. 3280

SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

THE officers of the above Society having determined on its dissolution, all parties concerned are hereby informed that the disposal of the funds will be determined upon at a Meeting, to be held at Mr. Aitkenhead's, Emu Inn, George street, on Tuesday, the 14th March, at seven, p. m.; when all those who have paid any amount towards the funds are particularly requested to attend, either personally or by proxy, to receive their share, or to sanction its appropriation.
3407

MUDGEE RACES.

FROM the Windsor Races taking place in the first week in April, it is found necessary to delay the Mudgee Races until a further period.
N. P. BAYLY, Secretary.
Mudgee, February 5. 2131

NEW ENGLAND RACES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will take place on the Armadale Course, on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1843. Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Salisbury, January 25. 2085

THE BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA.

A MEETING of those who think that a testimonial should be presented to the Bishop of Australia, as a mark of approbation of his Lordship's conduct as a Member of the Legislative Council, will be held in the School of Arts, this afternoon.

The chair will be taken by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, at three o'clock precisely. 3461

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having announced my intention of offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of Members for the Legislative Assembly, it is essentially necessary, that I should put you in possession of the knowledge of the principles by which I shall be guided should it be your pleasure to place your confidence in me.

It is perhaps difficult to find any decided test like that which unfortunately exists in the Mother Country, by which political opinions may be tried. Allow me, however, to declare that I am a sincere friend of civil and religious liberty.

This being my adopted land, and having no intention of ever quitting it, and firmly trusting that from the occurrences of the past years and the manner in which I have defended the interests of all with whom I have come in contact, I boldly claim the title of a true Australian Colonist, being a freeholder of its soil.

Fully aware of the responsibility attached to the honorable post to which I now aspire, and sensible of the duties, which will be arduous and complicated, and can only be performed faithfully and beneficially by one who through evil and good reports and whatever may be the inducement to swerve from his public duty, yet has the courage to pursue that course, which in his honest opinion, is most likely to promote the real advantage of his constituents and the general interests of the Colony. This shall be the constant rule by which my conduct will be guided, sparing neither pains nor labour to discharge my duty towards you, and I will, if elected, enter the Legislative Council fettered by no tie but that of my patriotic feelings to this my adopted country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
8652 WILLIAM HUSTLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcomig Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of these duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws: and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and support.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstance of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
1852 GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED BOROUGHS OF CAMPBELLTOWN, LIVERPOOL, RICHMOND, AND WINDSOR.

GENTLEMEN,—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do feel, that in so doing, I profess not only to have the *will*, but also, to some competent extent the *ability* within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger: you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still *deeper* interest which I feel, as an *Australian*, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In seeking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of *all*, without compromising the legitimate rights of *any*.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Fourke, and it requires but the establishment of a liberal and consistent system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow-countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the *best boon* which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian confliction

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland,

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote these interests by every just and legitimate means in my power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, an untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servant,
R. FITZGERALD.
Windsor, January 13. 762

A CARD.

DR. ROSKING M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, &c., having returned to the colony from Europe, begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has resumed the practice of his profession, and hopes to possess that confidence which he enjoyed so many years previous to his departure. Dr. H. can be consulted as usual at his residence, No. 48 Castlereagh-street South, (between Park and Market streets.)
Sydney, March 2. 3209

TO ALEXANDER M'LEAY, ESQ., ELIZABETH BAY, SYDNEY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors for the Counties of Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley, having the greatest confidence in your ability, your long experience in the Colony, and your high character and integrity both in public and private life, hope that you will come forward as a Candidate to represent the above Counties in the Legislative Assembly.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) John Cross
George Jobling, J.P.
R. Evans, J.P.
William Purves
William T. Taylor, J. P.
Robert A. Wauch, J.P.
William Nairne Gray, J.P.
W. H. Geary, J.P.
William Kemp, J.P.
P. Ditmas, J.P.
Charles George Gray, J.P.
William Richardson
George H. Gray
John E. Stacey
H. Herring
Jeremiah Warltersl
J. O. Gorman
William Collie
William Parsons
Archibald C. Innes
Charles Watson
Alexander Thomson
B. Hawthorn
Henry Cohen
George Heaven
J. Phillips
Horatio Tozer
William Litchfield
J. G. Green
S. H. Cohen
T. Lewis
Robert Ackroyd
James Macintyre
John Patterson
A. Cohen
James Ashdown
Samuel Onions
John Davis
John Drew
Daniel M'Innes
William Hadley
William Gregg
Herbert Salwey
Arthur E. Halloran
Joseph Wilson
Robert Graham
James Thompson
William M'Kenzie
J. C. Mackay
Patrick Mackay
W. C. Robinson
B. D. Wemyss
Gerard Robertson
Hugh Mackay
Henry H. Parker
William Cross
Andrew Ross
Stephen Partridge
Septimus Rains'ord
William Macpherson
A. Maclean.

County of Macquarie.

Port Macquarie, February 1. 2133

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, MACQUARIE, AND STANLEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Encouraged by a very flattering address which has been presented to me from a numerous and highly respectable body of Clergymen, Magistrates, and other Electors, resident in the County of Macquarie and by kind offers of support from influential persons in other parts of the Electoral District, I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your united Counties, in the new Legislative Council, and to solicit your votes and interest in my behalf.

My long public service both in this and our mother country, and the straight forward conduct which I have humbly endeavoured to pursue, as well in public affairs as in my connexion with those various Colonial Institutions over which I have the honour to preside, appear to me to render it unnecessary that I should follow the example of other candidates who have come forward on the present occasion, by stating my qualifications for the high situation for which I solicit your votes, or by issuing any formal declaration of my opinions on religious and political matters. My sentiments on those very important points are well known, nor have I ever attempted to conceal them. I therefore think, that it is only necessary for me to add, that if I should have the honour of being elected your representative in the Legislative Council, I shall not fail to exert myself to the utmost of my power and judgment, in supporting the interests of my constituents, as well as in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the colony at large.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
ALEXANDER M'LEAY
Elizabeth Bay, February 8. 2141

TO ROBERT SCOTT, ESQ., GLENDON.

SIR,—We, the undersigned electors of the County of Durham, considering that you are in all respects qualified as a representative in the New Legislative Council, hereby request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the county, and promise you our votes and best exertions to promote and secure your return:—

J. Bowman, J. P.
James Glennie, J. P.
W. C. Mayne, J. P.
Henry Glennie, J. P.
A. B. Bundock, J. P.
John Browne
H. Massie
Charles Boydell, J. P.
R. Massie
H. L. Lindeman
Thomas Patch
Alfred Glennie
W. B. Boydell
J. C. Crichton
J. J. Smith, M. A., Chaplain of Paterson
Gilbert Champain
Mackenzie Champain
John Champain
Arthur B. Tason
Stephen Dark
Richard Ward
Charles Howell
William Hardy
J. Hudson Keys, St. Hilliers
Nathaniel Stringall
George Greenaway
John Johnstone
John Howe
Patrick Cullen
Thomas Cullen
James Arndell
Alexander Johnstone
J. B. Boughton
James Adair
Frederick De Jewell
George Wilkinson
George Armstrong
David Brown
Richard Clark
S. L. Adair
John Martin
Samuel Kingston
W. H. Estall
William Cann
Michael Cunneen
Henry Nowland
Peter Daw
J. Henry Clark
William Cushion
William Blackman
Silvester Thornton
Pierce Hegarty
Henry Pierce

REPLY.

To James Bowman, Esq., J.P., and the gentlemen who have signed the requisition, inviting me to become a candidate for the county of Durham.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with a deep sense of the high compliment paid me therein.

I have been known to you for a very long period, and it is with the prouder satisfaction I receive this mark of your good opinion, and I should indeed be ungrateful were I not to comply with your request, and respectfully accept the nomination you have been pleased to honour me with.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
ROBERT SCOTT.
Sydney, March 6. 3410

NOTICE.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon Dentist, Macquarie-street, opposite the School of Industry, begs to state that he has reduced his charges to the following scale, from this date, 2nd March:—

	s.	d.
Extraction	5	0
Filling with Gold Leaf	10	0
Scaling	7	6
Extraction for the working classes and poor	2	6
Filling with gold for ditto.....	5	0

3243

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN.—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Governments to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF MURRAY, KING, AND GEORGIANA.

GENTLEMEN,—Your several counties being now united in one electoral district, I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of your interests in the new Legislative Council.

In a district so extensive, the political opinions of individuals cannot be generally known. In soliciting your suffrages, therefore, for a seat in that Council, which will by its measures, affect not only our interests, but those of generations yet to come—which may even mould the future destinies of this infant State, and extend its influence to remote ages—it is incumbent on me to make some profession of the principles which shall guide my public conduct.

As a colonist, I know no such distinctions as Whig or Tory. The welfare of this country—liberal and equal laws for all parties and all sects—institutions suitable to, and corresponding with, the spirit of the age in which we live—should be the great objects of my public life: I seek no support under the supposition that I shall be the advocate of exclusive or sectarian politics.

Religion being intimately interwoven with political principles in every British community, I wish to declare myself a friend to the existing Church Establishment, as founded on Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act; and, if that Act were rendered even more comprehensive, I would be the more inclined to support it.

A settler residing among you, my interests are identical with yours. The colony, in which our fortunes are cast, labours under the extreme of depression; but its new Legislature may do much to restore it to prosperity, by developing its internal resources; by promoting agriculture and colonial manufactures; and by checking useless and extravagant importations. I promise you that, if I have the honour of being returned as your representative, I shall devote my earnest attention to these objects of general interest.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.
Yarrowlumla, February 24. 4148

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ST. VINCENT AND MURRAY.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

The grounds upon which I venture to lay claim to this mark of your confidence, are, the fact of my having resided in the colony for the last seventeen years, and having thus had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its interests. The knowledge and experience which I have thus acquired, I shall, should you do me the honour of returning me as your Representative, employ to the best of my ability in promoting those objects most conducive to the welfare of the colony.

171 JOHN COGHILL.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF BATHURST.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the wishes of many of my friends, and encouraged by the promises of general support, I beg to announce my intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of this County, in the first session of the Council, formed under our new Constitution.

In thus aspiring to an honour so distinguished permit me to state that I am deeply sensible of the important trust reposed in a representative; and in soliciting your suffrages that I am influenced by no higher ambition than the promotion and perpetuation of the best interests of my native land.

I deem it unnecessary at this stage, to dwell at any length on the principles I intend to support; I prefer being judged by my actions, rather than by fulsome professions.

With an equal veneration for good government, and of the unalienable rights of the governed, I pledge myself to support the former so long only as its measures have the tendency to advance the civil and religious welfare of the whole community; this being the true basis upon which all legislation should be founded.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
2139 FRANCIS LORD.

TEETH.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON-DENTIST, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self-adhesion, without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind—and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily. LIST OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel wishes to draw the special attention of his patrons to the fact of his being A REGULARLY QUALIFIED SURGEON-DENTIST, OF LEYDEN COLLEGE, from which institution he obtained his diploma in 1836 to practise in the above art. Since that period he has rendered himself intimately conversant in the various modern improvements in the surgical and mechanical branches of his profession in London, Paris, and other towns on the Continent.

At home from 10, A.M., till 5, P.M.
Residence—Wyatt's Building, Castlereagh-street North. 7293

NOTICE—PUBLIC CONVEYANCE.

THE inhabitants of the City of Sydney, and the public generally, are hereby respectfully informed, that a GLASS CHARIOT will ply on hire every day, at the Queen's Wharf, on the same system as hackney coaches in England, and will carry passengers to any part of the city. The fares will be very moderate. The proprietor trusts that as this is the first thing of the kind ever started in the colony, he will meet with a liberal share of public patronage.

P. S.—Any orders, or other particulars, to be left at Mrs. Paxton's, Australian Hotel, Queen's Wharf, will be punctually attended to.
March 7. 3406

MR. JOHN DILLON, Solicitor, has this day removed his offices from George-street, (adjoining the Royal Hotel), to his residence in York-street, next house to the City Council Chambers, and within a few yards of the York street entrance to the Sydney Police Office.
Sydney February 23. 3027

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Office from King-street East, to his residence in Elizabeth-street North, two doors from King-street.

W. J. LENNON,
Accountant.
Elizabeth street, March 4. 3334

REMOVAL.

CETIA AND HUGHES, Carvers and Gilders, Looking Glass Makers, Marine Barometer and Thermometer Manufacturers, beg to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public generally for the kind support they have received during their residence in King-street West, and to state that they are this day removing into George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, and trust by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of public favour.
Sydney, 3rd March. 3312

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past favours, begs to state he has removed from the premises lately occupied by him, in Globe street, to those more extensive and commodious premises in Lower George street, fronting his Timber Wharf, where he hopes to meet support, and give satisfaction in the following:—

Mast and block making
Ship work of every description
Wood and ivory turning
Plain and ornamental carving.

Ships fitted-up for all purposes, with despatch. Cabins fitted up plain and ornamental. Figure-heads of all designs. Plain and ornamental ships' wheels, binnacles, &c., always on hand, or made to order. Spars of all dimensions, suitable for yards, topmasts, topgallant-masts, jib-boom, boat masts, and sprits, &c. &c., rough, or made to order.

Shipping supplied with timber of all dimensions. Temporary stages, ladders, blocks, &c., on hire. A new 80-ton punt or lighter, by the day, week, or month.

JAMES EWEN.
Lower George-street, March 3. 3198

CLARENCE LIVERY STABLES.

THE Proprietor begs respectfully to remind gentlemen, that by applying at these stables, they can always have good horses, either for saddle or harness, it being his chief study to keep such horses for hire, as shall do the stables credit.

Gentlemen shall find on application, that both horses and gigs are first-rate, and every attention shown.

Parties having horses for bait or livery, are invited to inspect these stables.

On sale at the above (in Clarence-street, between the Barrack Wall and King-street), eight good saddle horses.
March 4. 3324

ECONOMY AND FASHION.

CASH PRICES FOR CLOTHING, made to order, in every respect equal to the West-end trades of London:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dress Coats, any colour..	2	15	0	to 3	15	0
Frock ditto ditto	3	5	0	4	10	0
Cassimere or Doeskin Trousers	1	6	0	1	15	0
Black Cloth or Cassimere Vests	0	16	0	0	19	0
Satin Vests	0	18	0	1	7	0
Blue Jackets	1	12	0	2	8	0

Edging, 6s., velvet collars, 6s. extra.
Liveries very low.
Pilot Coats from £2 10s.

BUSH CLOTHING.

A large assortment of the above, fashionably cut and substantially made, always on sale.
A suit of clothes made in eight hours.

H. HAYES.
Australian Clothing Establishment, 72, George-street, March 4. 3318

GENTLEMEN may have every article of dress, made in the first style of fashion of the finest material, and at less than the usual charges, for cash, of the subscriber.

DRUMMOND,
Army and Navy Tailor, (from Mr. Nugee's, St. James's, London,) George street, opposite the Treasury Gate. 3159

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, FAMILIES, SETTLERS, AD OTHERS.

THE Subscriber not having met with a purchaser of the entire stock-in-trade, has commenced SELLING OFF by hand the whole of his valuable and extensive stock of LINEN-DRAPERY, MERCERY, HOSIERY, FRENCH and CHINA GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, SLOPS, &c. As the business will if possible be closed by the 1st January an early attendance is requested, when such DECIDED BARGAINS will be offered, that a single visit will convince purchasers that this is not one of the many PUFFS daily put forth to gull the public, of "Bankrupts' Stocks"—"Clearing out"—"Selling off," &c., but a real and *bona fide* selling off, at the greatest sacrifice, to prevent a public auction, H. O. A. positively retiring from business, and about to quit the colony for Europe.

China matting, reduced from 6s. or 2s. the yard

China preserves, reduced from 7s. to 5s. 6d. the jar

A small batch of very superior sherry port in pints, contentia, and old hock, at less than cost prices.

The subscriber begs to inform his friends, in town and country, that their respective accounts are closed from this date. An immediate settlement of all open accounts is requested, and all demands sent in for payment.

H. O. AYRANE,
British and Foreign House, 69, George-street, three doors south of the Royal Hotel.
November 21. 718

GREAT BARGAINS are now offered by the undersigned, in

Anti' long robes
,, fleck bodies
,, French and Scotch cambric caps
Veils and shawls, black and white lace
Bonnet ribbons, very superior
Damask table linen, cloths, and napkins
Ladies' black and pearl-white silk hose.

The above, with a very great variety of drapery goods, are now being sold for less than cost price.

JOHN GEORGE RICHARDSON,
5, George-street, opposite Messrs. Peek and Campbell's. 3382

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

JUST RECEIV

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN M'KEE, Storekeeper, of Berrima, is appointed the Agent for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for that district. The subscribers will be pleased to pay to him the amount of their accounts forthwith, he being supplied with the endorsed receipt, on yellow paper, as a rsde charge for the same.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 8.—*Sarah*, 49, Anderson, from Lake Macquarie, with coals; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 7000 feet cedar, 60 bales wool, 700 bushels wheat, 14 trusses hay; *Narrara*, 23, Bowen, from Brisbane Water, with 900 posts and rails, 2000 palings, 10,000 shingles; *Newport Packet*, 15, Lutherage, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 laths, 25,000 shingles, 1890 feet timber, 300 palings; *Alexander*, 10, M'Guigan, from Port Aiken, with shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 8.—*Sally*, 34, Grimwood, for the Clarence, in ballast; *Mary Ann*, 52, Williams, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Stranger*, 26, Brooks, for the M'Leay, with sundries; *Rose*, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 7.—*Hannah*, schooner, 90 tons, Bell, master, from Auckland, New Zealand; 450 bushels maize, 5 cwt. old copper, 1 bale 1 case slops, 1 pipe wine, 1 hogshead lard.

March 7.—*Arachne*, barque, 319 tons, Pearse, master, from Manila; 217 casks molasses, 2684 bags sugar, 144 bags rice, 232 bags coffee, 41 packages cigars, 22 coils rope, 197 boxes tea, 40 cases brandy, 45 cases wine.

The *Duke of Manchester* has taken in 1700 bales of wool, and is expected to leave Newcastle for Sydney this day.

The *Arachne*, Pearce, has hauled to Rostron's Wharf, at the head of the Cove, to discharge her cargo.

The *Harlequin*, brig, having undergone necessary repairs, was launched from the Patent Slip yesterday, and will commence taking in cargo for London in a few days.

The *Lady Blackwood* has discharged her oil into the *Cygnet*, and is now refitting.

The *Waterwitch* and *Merope* have discharged the whole of their oil into the *Alfred*; the latter is rapidly loading for London.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Cape Packet, 210 tons, Powell, hence 8th October, 1840; at Sunday Island in March, 1842, quantity of oil not known; H. Moore, owner.

Tamar, 197 tons, Butcher, hence 29th November, 1840; touched at New Zealand and left again 1st September, 1842, with 600 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

Pocklington, 204 tons, Hayes, hence 22nd September, 1841; spoken 3rd December, 1842, with 400 barrels; W. Walker and Co., owners.

Mary, 368 tons, M'Donald, hence 4th October, 1841; spoken in December, 1842, with 500 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Nimrod, 230 tons, Herford, hence 21st November, 1841; spoken 21st December, 1841, clean; H. Moore, owner.

Genii, 160 tons, Aldrich, hence 28th November, 1841; spoken 7th December, 1842, with 600 barrels; F. Mitchell and Co., owners.

Fame, 202 tons, Sullivan, hence 24th December, 1841; at Port Stephens in Dec. 1842, with 600 barrels; R. Jones, owner.

Woodlark, 245 tons, Spurling, hence 6th January, 1842; off Howe's Island in March, with 400 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

Jane, 221 tons, M'Carrol, hence 27th January, 1842; spoken in November, with 400 barrels; Hughes and Hosking, owners.

Lucy Ann, 213 tons, Ventom, hence 14th February, 1842; spoken in March, with 60 barrels; touched at Tahiti, and left there on the 15th October, she had 120 barrels sperm oil; Jones and Dacre, owners.

British Sovereign, 350 tons, Sargent, hence 28th February, 1842; at Port Stephens in February 1843, with 550 barrels; Lamb and Parbury, owners.

Lindsays, 200 tons, Williamson, hence 9th March, 1842; spoken on 18th January, with 350 barrels; F. Mitchell and Co., and J. W. Russell, owners.

Jane, 365 tons, Fairweather, hence 7th April, 1842; spoken 1st November, 1842, with 130 barrels; J. Jones, owner.

Clarkstone, 350 tons, Stewart, hence 23rd April, 1842; at Pleasant Island, November 11th, with 620 barrels; H. Moore, owner.

William, 344 tons, Dixon, hence 22nd May, 1842; spoken in November, with 150 barrels; Grose, owner.

Caroline, 192 tons, Hunter, hence 7th August 1842; W. Walker and Co., owners.

Proteus, 254 tons, Christal, hence 15th August, 1842; in December with 400 barrels; Dacre and Fotheringham, owners.

Scamander, 192 tons, Nixon, hence 17th August, 1842; spoken in October with 140 barrels; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Caernarvon, 220 tons, Irvine, hence 22nd August, 1842; Irvine, owner.

Nelson, 274 tons, Rogers, hence 4th September, 1842; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

Clarence, 134 tons, White, hence 26th September, 1842; spoken 1st October, clean; Cole, owner.

Bright Planet, 187 tons, Kyle, hence 2nd March, 1843; Jones and Mitchell, owners.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY, WITH THEIR PROBABLE DATE OF LEAVING.

FROM LONDON.

Chatham, 500 tons, Sargeant, October 30.
Conqueror, 222 tons, Collinridge, November.
Earl Stanhope, 296 tons, Fayett, December.
Lucretia, 500 tons, Darley, November.
Fame, 350 tons, Bennett, November.
Florentia, 500 tons, Goodwyn, November.
Hector, 400 tons, Morgan.
Strathedan, 429 tons, Wolf, December 1.
Tyne.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Andover.
Emma, — tons, Carnie, November 1.

FROM GREENOCK.

Rebecca, November 1.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Christina, 126 tons, Birkinshaw.
Seahorse, steamer, Tallan.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Caroline, brig, 118 tons, Frasier.
Esther, cutter, 49 tons, Brown.
Jane, barque.
Lysher, 155 tons, Browse.
Wanderer, R. Y. S., 84 tons, B. Boyd, Esq.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

Revolution, cutter, Frasier.
William, brig, 149 tons, Thom.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Dorset, 84 tons, Walsh.
Emma, 121 tons, Sproul.
Fairlie, 285 tons, Bowman.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Ann, 72 tons, Higgins.
Ariel, —— tons, Mulholland.
Guide, 180 tons,
Luna, 165 tons, Ellis.
Regia, 181 tons, Thompson.
Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons, Daldy.
Scotia, 72 tons,
Thomas Lord, schooner, Brown.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Cinderella.
Countess of Wilton, 111 tons, Bowles.
Julia, 192 tons, Milne.
Somerville, 137 tons, Brodie.

FROM MANILA.

Ariel, 230 tons, Oliver.
Portsea, 122 tons, M'Kenzie.
Eliza, 253 tons, Lee.
Emerald, 216 tons, Davidson.
Fanny, M'Donald.
Giraffe, 260 tons, Simpson.
Louisa, 181 tons, Tucker.
Mermaid, 118 tons, Macfarlane.
Parana, 225 tons, Clarkson.

FROM BATAVIA.

Princess Royal.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Fair, 130 tons, Mattinson.

FROM BOURBON.

Amelia Raymonde, brig.

FROM SINGAPORE via ADELAIDE.

Pegasus, 260 tons, Somerville.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Adele Marquard, Stepney.

FROM CHINA.

Dido, H. M. S., 18 guns.
North Star, H. M. S., 26 guns.
Velocity, Browning.

FROM CHINA via HOBART TOWN.

Isles, brig.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

March.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH TIDE. morn	HIGH TIDE. even
9	THURSDAY	5 47	6 13	2 54	3 18

First Quarter, March 9, 53 m. past 7, evening.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE SALT BEEF COMPANY.

It will be seen by advertisement, that a meeting of those interested in the formation of the Salt Beef Company, and we really do not know a class in the community that has not an interest in its success, is shortly to be held at Yass, the centre of a very important grazing district. This example we hope to see followed by the whole of the districts which send their produce to Sydney for shipment, and it is necessary that something should be done immediately. In two months we shall have the salting season upon us, and unless the share list is filled up in the course of the present month, it will be impossible for the company fully to avail itself of the coming season.

Having said thus much to the settlers, we would take the liberty of suggesting to the directors that they should publicly state whether they have made enquiries as to the probability of obtaining as many tierces as will be required in the approaching season, and also whether there is a sufficiency of salt that can be depended upon.

We may also remark, that one or two persons are anxious to try the experiment of exporting a few tierces, say a hundred, (which would require about seven hundred sheep), of salted mutton, providing the Salting Company would undertake to cure it.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.
WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Justice BURTON.

CONFIRMATION OF TRUSTEES.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved that the election of the following trustees be confirmed, which was ordered by the Court, as follows:

Estates.	*Trustees.*
Ellen Ward	Patrick J. Kelly
Edward Welsh . . .	John C. Blanchard
Michael Stanton and John Bradley . . .	Edward Kirby
George Bonner . . .	William Tress.

A similar motion was afterwards made for the confirmation of the following provisional trustees, which was also ordered:

Estates.	*Trustees.*
William Piggins . . .	David Jones
Arthur J. Liddington .	William J. Lennon
John Gaggen . . .	Joseph M'Kenna
John Leathlean . . .	Joseph M'Kenna

THE ESTATE OF JOHN THOMAS WILSON.

MR. FISHER moved that the estate of John Thomas Wilson be sequestrated, in compliance with the petition of Mr. Saul Lyons, which had come before the Court when the same estate was conditionally sequestrated.

Mr. J. DILLON applied to the Court to have the case postponed for a reasonable time, as within the last few minutes he had been employed in the case; he made the present application principally for the purpose of obtaining time in order to consult counsel on the various subjects which might be involved in Wilson's affairs. He had just been employed, and a number of papers had lately arrived from his client, which he had not even time to read, among others there was a power of attorney empowering certain parties to act for him, Wilson.

The COURT was of opinion, that the case could not stand over, but in order to relieve Mr. Dillon the hearing of the case was postponed for half an hour. After this period had elapsed Mr. Fisher repeated his application, when His Honor, for more abundant caution, directed the proceedings to be read, from which it appeared that the application was made in order to secure payment of a debt of nearly £600.

Proclamation for the attendance of J. T. Wilson being made,

Mr. DARVALL informed the Court that he had just been retained in the case, and from hearing the proceedings read, he was of opinion that the requirements of the rule of conditional sequestration had not been complied with, and on that ground he applied for delay; besides, he had been instructed that within these few days some very important communications had been received, and due time had not elapsed for the purpose of finding whether the arrangements suggested in them could be carried into effect. He had an affidavit in support of his application, which the Court ordered to be read. It was as follows:—

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In the matter of the insolvency of John Thomas Wilson.

Richard Hipkiss, of Kissing Point, in the Colony of New South Wales, gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that the deponent has within the last few days received various letters, and a power of attorney from the said John Thomas Wilson, which said power of attorney is dated Calcutta, 3rd September, 1842, and is directed to James Norton, Thomas Walker, Francis Mitchell, and this deponent; and deponent saith, that he hath, in that interval, endeavoured to prevail on Mr. Norton and Mr. Mitchell to act, but they have both declined, and Mr. Walker, the other person named in said power, is out of the colony; deponent saith, the said Wilson in his letters expressed great anxiety to return to this colony, and that he is only prevented from doing so from want of money, which deponent has no doubt but he, this deponent, will be able to obtain immediately, deponent having been in fact promised money by creditors of said Wilson, for the purpose of bringing the said Wilson to this colony, and there is now a vessel about to leave for Calcutta, by which deponent will write to him to come to this colony. Deponent saith that he hath no doubt said Wilson is utterly ignorant of this proceeding; and deponent saith, also, he knows of his own knowledge, said Wilson's presence will be most important for the benefit of his creditors; and he verily believes, from the statements made by said Wilson, that he will be found solvent, and several persons now claiming as creditors will be found largely in his debt, if time shall be allowed for his return, and for the management of his affairs, being under his direction or with his privity; and deponent lastly saith, he has heard and verily believes that Mr. Saul Lyons's debt is in point of fact considerably below the amount of property belonging to said Wilson in his hands or within his control. (Signed) RICHARD HICKISS.

March 8, 1843.

The COURT enquired when the power of attorney arrived under which Mr. Hipkiss appeared, and what proof there was of that being the time it came into his hands.

Mr. DARVALL handed in several letters bearing the Sydney ship-letter post-mark, of the 17th January, and stated, that it was at the dates shown by these letters that the document before the Court had arrived; there was also another reason for delay, which had just been mentioned to him, and that was, that Mr. Hipkiss was residing at a considerable distance from town.

Mr. FISHER considered that calling the time from when the power-of-attorney arrived "a few days"—the statement that Kissing Point "was a good way out of town"—and besides, the fact that notice of Mr. Hipkiss' appearance had only been given to the Chief Commissioner this morning, were all valid grounds for proceeding with the case.

The COURT considered that due notice had not been given of the intention of Wilson to appear, but as he had done so it would postpone the hearing of the case for one week, on condition that a list of the facts intended to be disputed be filed within ten days; and also that the present applicant pay the costs of the day, and give security to pay the costs which the postponement of the hearing may cause, if the sequestration takes place.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP BROUGHTON.

In accordance with the anxious wish of his Lordship, expressed in the subjoined letter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the Public Meeting advertised to be held this day at the Mechanics' School of Arts, is postponed.

Darlinghurst, March 8, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—I have just read in the *Sydney Herald* of this morning, an advertisement, announcing that a meeting, at which your Worship will preside, is to be held to-morrow afternoon, with the view of presenting to me a testimonial, as a mark of approbation of my conduct as a Member of the Legislative Council. The notice of this intention places me under considerable embarrassment: for, while my sense of the good-will entertained towards me by many of my fellow colonists is such, I trust, as becomes the occasion, I am conscious of several reasons, on account of which it becomes me rather to shrink from this intended mark of distinction. With very undissembled diffidence, I must, in the first place, express the feeling which I entertain that the services which it was in my power to render while holding a seat in the Legislative Council, were not of that extent or importance which could entitle them to such distinguished notice as it is contemplated to confer upon them. In that opinion it is possible I might suffer myself to be overruled by others; but not so in my strong conviction, that it scarcely corresponds with the quiet and retiring habits which should mark my station in life to be placed in a position to receive such a share of direct public commendation, as there seems reason to expect may be the result of the meeting to-morrow. In my recollection, no instance occurs of the services of any who held the same office having been acknowledged after such a manner: and I therefore indulge a hope, that if I express an anxious desire to forego the mark of distinction designed for me, it will be imputed to my conscientious objection to go beyond the line within which so many better and more eminent men have felt it their duty to confine themselves, and not to any want of heartfelt gratitude for this contemplated expression of approbation.

I request permission to add, that the intended compliment is very much enhanced in my esteem by the arrangement that the chair should be taken by your Worship; and that the very circumstance of such a meeting having been summoned, and of its having been intended that the Chief Magistrate of the City should preside, is in itself an acknowledgment, exceeding any which I could have a right to expect, of the humble services which it has been in my power to render to the public.

I have the honour to be,
Dear Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient servant,
W. G. AUSTRALIA.

CITY COUNCIL.

THIS body met yesterday at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, when there were present: The Mayor, Aldermen Allen, Mitchell, Broughton, Wilshire, and Flood—with Councillors Hunt, Foss, Smidmore, Macdermott, Neale, Egan, Peacock, Taylor, and Holden.

THE NEW ALDERMAN.

Alderman ALLEN, observing that the new alderman was present, suggested that the present was a proper time for that gentleman taking the oath prescribed by the Act.

Alderman Flood then took the prescribed oath, which was administered to him by the Mayor. The following business was then disposed of, viz.—The tenders for the erection of the fountain at Hyde Park was referred to the Water Committee.

Alderman Flood's name was directed to be inserted on the Water Committee.

Mr. PEACOCK having enquired in whose hands the repairing and cleansing of the streets of the city was: he was informed that until a committee was appointed, the City Surveyor was the proper person to make complaints to, or consult on subjects connected with either of these departments.

A communication having been received from the Colonial Secretary, respecting the police, the question arose as to whether Mr. Miles ought to be styled the Commissioner or Superintendent of Police; it was agreed that the reading of the communication should be postponed till next week.

The Standing Regulations, which had been transcribed by the Clerk, were then read, and after a verbal amendment, were received, and a resolution passed that the same be printed, and a copy supplied for the use of each member of the Council.

Alderman Flood's name was next added to the members of the Market Committee.

The MAYOR next proposed that the Council should take up the report of the Water Committee; when, after some discussion, it was disposed of by a motion that the report be adopted.

The MAYOR having informed the Council that, since last meeting, he had made inquiry as to the proprietorship of the quarry at Pennant Hills, and had ascertained that the quarry was still the property of the Government, as well as the quarry in the vicinity of the new Gaol; and from what he had learned, there would be no objection on the part of the Government to allow the City to take from those places what metal they might require for repairing the streets, provided the Council made application for permission to do so.

The question of lighting the City was also introduced, but there being no motion before the Council, nothing definite was done.

Mr. HOLDEN'S motion respecting the fitting up of the Council-room was disposed of by his name being added to the committee which had been appointed to get the Council Chambers fitted up.

Alderman FLOOD exhibited a design of the boundary marks, which he and Mr. Hollinshed had been appointed to prepare and report on at a future meeting.

Mr. NEALE'S motion respecting the erection of two water fountains in Parramatta-street, having been called on, he stated that in his opinion one fountain would be sufficient.

Mr. TAYLOR considered that at least one cistern ought to be erected in that quarter of the city, as it was worse supplied than any other part, and it was questionable whether Mr. Cooper's tender mercies would extend so far as to allow the inhabitants of that part the privilege of getting their water from his property. It was agreed that the motion stand over till the Water Committee made their report.

Mr. Hunt's motion, respecting the clearing and levelling of the streets, having been brought forward, gave rise to a long desultory conversation on the present dilapidated state of many of the streets of the city, when it appeared that every member knew of some place requiring to be mended. Mr. Hunt pressed his motion, although the only one in favour of it was Alderman Mitchell; it was accordingly lost.

Another motion, respecting the survey of the City, was adopted by the Council, to the effect that the City Surveyor be called upon to report as to a general survey of the city, for the purposes of levelling and draining; and that he report as to what assistance he may require to accomplish the same.

A petition against forestalling, which had been presented some time ago by the dealers in the market, was inquired after, when it turned out that it was in the hands of the Market Committee.

Several notices of motion having been given, and a letter from the District Surveyor requesting an office-keeper having been disposed of, the Council adjourned till three o'clock on Monday: it being understood that the Assessment Committee should meet every evening till their business was disposed of.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

A MEETING of the City Council will be held on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Council Chambers.

1. To proceed with the business of which notice has already been given, and standing postponed.
2. To determine on the appointment of clerks of the Markets, and of other subordinate officers, to elect such officers, to define their duties, and fix their salaries.
3. To estimate expense of carrying Corporation Act into effect.
4. To appoint a By-law Committee.
5. To take into consideration the Memorial for the repair of Kent-street, presented by Mr. Councillor Holden.
6. To determine on the appointment of assistants to the City Surveyor, and the amount of salaries.
7. To determine on the appointment of a messenger for the District Surveyor, and to fix his salary.

To consider and determine on motions, the following notices of which have been given, viz.:—

By Mr. Councillor Holden—

8. That the City Surveyor be instructed to furnish to the Finance Committee the probable expense of levelling and repairing Kent-street, with a view to enable the Finance Committee to consider and report to the Council the means of carrying the same into effect.

By Mr. Alderman Allen—

9. That a Secretary to The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney be appointed, with such salary as shall be approved of by the Council.

SELF-SUPPORTING EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

THE following has been sent by a correspondent, and we readily give insertion to it:—

To enable poor persons to emigrate, and in so doing to assist their poor neighbours: in New South Wales any man may obtain £16 a-year and rations, and higher rates according to their abilities.

The cost of a passage amounts to from £16 to £18 each person.

Every emigrant to pay out of their first year's salary one-half of the passage money, the remainder from their second year's salary. No one to engage for a less period than three years.

Ten per cent. additional to be paid on the amount of passage money and on any incidental expenses.

Thus every emigrant coming out will bring out another every two years, to the benefit of himself and his neighbour, besides promoting the increase of population, without which no colony can ever prosper. Had the colony been stocked with families in the first instance of male prisoners kept distinct from females, the present population would have been upwards of a million, and the wants, &c., would have been in proportion to the advantage of the mother country and the prosperity of the colony.

LAND SALE.

A SALE of town allotments will take place this day, at eleven o'clock, at the Colonial Treasury. We give below an abstract of the sale:—

TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

NEWCASTLE.—1. 2 roods and 10 perches, No. —. Upset price £100 per acre.

BATHURST.—1—11. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—10 of section 48. Upset price £15 per acre.

QUEANBEYAN.—12—17. 2 roods each Nos. 6—11 of section 5. Upset price £10 per acre.

BOWENFELS.—18. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 1 of section 4A. 19. 2 roods and 1 perches, No. 2 of section 4A. 20—35. 2 roods each, Nos. 1—6, 11—20 of section 1. Upset price £10 per acre.

ALBURY.—36—42. 2 roods each, 3—9 of section 3. Upset price £10 per acre.

EDEN.—43. 1 rood and 32 perches, allotment No. 1 of section 1. 44. 1 rood and 16 perches, No. 2 of section 1. 45. 1 rood and 28 perches, No. 3 of section 1. 46. 1 rood and 39 perches, No. 4 of section 1. 47—50. 2 roods each, Nos. 5—7 and 9, of section 1. 51. 2 roods and 3 perches, No. 10 of section 1. 52. 1 rood and 20 perches, No. 11 of section 1. 53. 1 rood and 22 perches, No. 12 of section 1. 54. 1 rood and 17 perches, No. 13 of section 1. 55. 1 rood and 11 perches, No. 14 of section 1. 56. 1 rood and 8 perches, No. 2 of section 6. 57. 1 rood and 14 perches, No. 3 of section 6. 58, 59. 1 rood and 17 perches each, Nos. 4 and 5 of section 6. 60. 1 rood and 14 perches, No. 6 of section 6. 61. 1 rood and 8 perches, No. 7 of section 6. 62. 1 rood and 12 perches, No. 8 of section 6. Upset price £20 per acre.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

THIS DAY, MARCH 9.

John Smith, of Wollombi, farmer, a second meeting, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.

Thomas James March, of Newtown, labourer, a single meeting, at ten.

George Scott, of Sussex-street, Sydney, cedar merchant, a second meeting, at half-past ten.

William Sherwin, late of Sydney, chemist and druggist, now of Mittagong, settler, a first meeting, at eleven.

John Lett, late of West Maitland, storekeeper, a special meeting, for proof of debt by D. G. Dickson.

TO-MORROW, MARCH 10.

Moore Neil Campbell, of Wellington Valley, a second meeting, at ten o'clock.

William Thomas Arnold, a special meeting, for proof of debt, at half-past ten.

James M'Dowall Cockburn, a first meeting, at eleven.

John Rolfe, a first meeting, at half-past eleven.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.—A meeting of electors of the County of Cumberland was held at Newtown, yesterday morning, for the purpose of hearing Messrs. Macarthur and Lawson explain their sentiments. At the commencement of the proceedings, there were about one hundred persons present, but the number increased to about double that number as the day advanced. Mr. F. W. Unwin was in the chair. Mr. Duguid moved, and Major Christie seconded, the nomination of Mr. James Macarthur: the former principally relied upon Mr. Macarthur's conduct in the old Council, and the latter, on the great benefits which the Macarthur family, particularly the late John Macarthur, have conferred upon the colony by developing its resources.—Mr. James Macarthur addressed the meeting at considerable length; he alluded to the state of the currency as requiring the immediate attention of the legislature, as it at present acts most prejudicially to the colony; he was of opinion that the rate of interest must be lowered, and that the conduct of the Commercial Bank in commencing the reduction was highly creditable; he was an advocate for free trade, and thought that domestic manufactures should be encouraged rather by individuals using them than by protective duties; this was the legitimate mode of encouraging domestic manufactures; a duty of fifteen per cent., which in ordinary times would be about one shilling a bushel, he considered ample protection for the farmer. He had been twitted with his book on the colony, but he was not ashamed of a word of it, although the circumstances of the colony have so materially changed since 1836 that many portions of it are of course inapplicable now. The "State and Prospects of New South Wales" in 1843, would be a different book from its state and prospects in 1836.—Mr. Macdermott stated that he went to the Bal main meeting determined to oppose Mr. Macarthur, considering that he was an enemy to, and had insulted, his countrymen. But the statements made there were so satisfactory that they quite disarmed him. He had since then, however, read Mr. Macarthur's evidence, and he wished to ask one or two questions upon it: In reply to question 3402, Mr. Macarthur was reported to have said that the convicts of the present day were exposed to temptation to commit crime, as he saw examples of persons who were recently in the same position as himself, wallowing in licentiousness and wealth amassed by dishonesty; and in another part of his evidence, he said that, judging of the emigrants he had seen in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales, they were equally mischievous as to conduct.—Mr. J. R. Brenan then addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour: he said the first question he would ask the meeting with regard to Mr. Macarthur, was, had he been the constant advocate of a fixed line of politics, or had he been the vacillating slave of unfixed principles? The book which Mr. Macarthur had referred to, he considered, was the vilest and most calumnious publication that had ever fallen from the pen of a pretended patriot: he would ask them to read that book, (he quoted from page 106), and if after that they thought him worthy of their support, let them vote for him; he was sorry that Mr. Nichols (Bob Nichols, as he was formerly called) had, under the influence of Camden wine, which in future should be called Conservative sack, promised to support Mr. Macarthur; he had not expected it from him. In private life he believed Mr. Macarthur was an amiable domesticated man, but his politics were such that he did not consider him a fit and proper person to represent the county, and therefore he opposed him.—Mr. Nichols said he had promised to vote for Mr. Macarthur, because, next to himself, he considered him the best candidate in the field. Mr. Brenan had stated that he had been bought by Camden wine, but not all the wealth of Mr. Macarthur would buy him, as all who knew him must be fully confident; Mr. Macarthur had pledged himself to support civil and religious liberty, to vote for equal laws to all, without reference to sect, creed, or condition—and that was why he supported him; and what might appear very extraordinary to some, was, that Mr. Ryan Brenan told him, in the presence of two gentlemen, that he himself intended to vote for Mr. Macarthur! Mr. N. concluded by reading an extract from a letter from Bishop Polding, thanking him for the manner in which, as Editor of the *Australian*, he had advocated the cause of civil and religious liberty, and benefited the Roman Catholics in this colony.—Mr. Brenan explained that he said he would vote for Mr. Macarthur if he did not coalesce with Mr. Lawson, as he thought coalitions were unfair to other candidates, but at that time he had not read Mr. Macarthur's book, nor his evidence.—Mr. Macarthur then answered some questions on minor points, which were stopped by the chairman, on the ground that it would be impossible to go into matters of detail at a public meeting. Mr. Macarthur then replied: he showed that the extract dwelt upon by Mr. Brenan was a commentary upon facts shown in Mr. Justice Burton's letter in the appendix; he denied that there was one word which any honest man could cavil at: it only proposed that upon a man becoming free he should show some symptoms of reform before he was allowed to have political rights; he knew that the circulation of his book had been of great benefit, as it had induced many persons of capital to come to the colony. With respect to what he had said about immigrants, he alluded to the flood of prostitution and vice which was poured upon the colony in the early female immigrant ships: with respect to religious liberty and equality, he could only say that he had seen and approved of Sir Richard Bourke's Church Act when it was in draft, he approved of it in his evidence before the House of Commons, he approved of it in his book, and he still approved of it, although there were one or two points of detail on which he thought it might be amended with advantage. The question was then put, and the chairman, having some doubts, called for a division, when it appeared that about one third were for Mr. Macarthur, and two thirds against him. Mr. Duguid said, that as almost the oldest resident at Newtown he had moved the resolution—and he did so, thinking that it was considered desirable to obtain the opinion of the residents of that district; but he did not see there was any use in calling a meeting at Newtown, if persons (the majority of whom were not electors) were to be brought from Sydney to swamp them.—Mr. Macdermott then proposed, and Mr. Gannon seconded the motion, that Mr. J. R. Brenan and Mr. G. R. Nichols were fit and proper persons to represent the county, which was carried. Mr. D. Chambers then proposed, and Mr. Iredale seconded the motion, that Mr. Lawson was a fit and proper person to represent the county, which was opposed by Messrs. Nichols and Brenan, and carried. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and a great portion of the people present went away, but Mr. Unwin was replaced in the chair, and a committee was appointed to promote the interests of Messrs. Macarthur and Lawson. It was asserted by a person of considerable experience, that not more than one-half the persons present will be on the voters' list, and that at least three-fourths of the voters were opposed to Messrs. Brenan and Nichols.

MR. MACARTHUR'S COLOURS.—It was reported in one of the papers, that at some meeting up the country, Mr. J. Macarthur appeared with a blue riband at his button-hole, which was the riband that tied the petitions taken home by him in 1836. Yesterday Mr. Macarthur stated that this was a mistake; the riband was the one which was tied round the petition against the Municipal Act, and the deputation told him that if he came down to Sydney with the riband on, that the whole five thousand petitioners would vote for him.

GAS SHARES.—We beg to remind the public, that Mr. Blackman will this day offer for sale by public auction, at twelve o'clock, at his rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, ninety seven unappropriated shares in the Australian Gas Light Company, the purchasers of which will be entitled to a full participation in the profits of the current half-year, in common with all other shareholders.—*Communicated.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Tuesday evening, the watchman on Gosling and Brown's wharf, having fallen asleep on the wharf, unfortunately fell into the water and was drowned. The body was found about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased has left a wife and one child.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I was yesterday a spectator of the cricket match; and, as an old cricketer, must enter my protest against the style of one of the bowlers. I am a stranger, and am unacquainted with the names of the players; but the one I allude to bowled—or rather, *flung*—from the northern wicket. I watched him narrowly, and will affirm that his bowling would have been objected to, on any ground in England, as contrary to the rules of the game. His preliminary movements were very eccentric and peculiar; but they invariably terminated in a perfect *throw*, against which no man could be expected to stand up to be crippled. I see no use in umpires, if they do not watch the interests of their party, and protect them against an unfair style of bowling: especially as the players are shut out from objecting.

As a lover of the game, I should be sorry to see a system of bowling tolerated here which is scouted from every club in England. Your notice of this, in your own way, would oblige your obedient servant,

AN OLD CRICKETER.

March 8.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Your journal having hitherto distinguished itself so liberally as the advocate of the poor man's rights, I most respectfully request that you will lay before its readers a case that was decided by W. M. Manning, Esq., Commissioner of the Court of Requests, concerning as it does so much that class of individuals, viz., servants, to whom I would in part address this as a warning, particularly if such a decision was according to the law of this land. I engaged as a clerk with a confectioner of some notoriety in this city, at a salary of £30 per annum; part of the duty was to clean glasses, some of which I broke accidentally; and to obtain my hard-earned wages I was compelled to appeal to the Court, who most unconscionably allowed a deduction of 10s. Now to show how materially His Honor the Commissioner deviated from the law of Old England, I have only to refer to that statute wherein the sum of 2s. 6d. is only allowed in such cases; and subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

Sydney, March 7, 1843.

[We are not aware of any law in England by which a judgment in the case referred to would be limited to 2s. 6d.; the question it appears to us depended entirely upon the manner in which the glasses were broken; if by negligence, the writer would clearly be bound to pay their full value.—EDS.]

MURRURUNDI.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Will you be kind enough to inform your correspondent, how long Her Majesty's Government have been so very hard up, they cannot pay the mechanics that have been employed in erecting a court house and lock-up in the township of Murrurundi? There is a great outcry here among the mechanics, some of them are almost starving in consequence of their not being able to get as much money as will buy the common necessaries of life. Whether the blame rests with our worthy police magistrate or not I cannot pretend to say; however, he has the credit of it, whether he deserves or not. You must understand, Gentlemen, these buildings were not done by contract, as most of the government buildings are—the mechanics were engaged by our police magistrate; of course he must have received his instructions from His Excellency the Governor, or the Colonial Architect. These mechanics have made repeated applications to the police magistrate for money, without success. I always thought it customary for government to pay money whenever the vouchers were signed and sent in; one of the sufferers informed me he had signed vouchers up to the 1st October, for twenty-one pounds nineteen shillings; since that time he has only received by two instalments the sum of fifteen pounds, and that is all he can get, though there is forty-three pounds seven shillings due to him.

I am, Gentlemen,
A POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

CHINA.

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE ON THE DISASTROUS EVENTS IN CANTON, ON THE 7TH AND 8TH DECEMBER, 1842.

(From the Canton Press, December 24, 1842.)

COPY.

To His Excellency Major-General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The undersigned British merchants in Canton having met to deliberate on their present position, beg leave respectfully to submit that enquiry of the Chinese leads them to believe that the recent attack on the Foreign factories was the result of a pre-arranged determination of the mob, assisted and influenced it is supposed by parties averse to apprehended foreign innovation; and as the social authorities were avowedly unable for a considerable time to quell the disturbance, and did not, in fact, succeed in doing so until after a considerable loss of life and property, we are forced to the conclusion that the British community cannot be considered safe in their houses in Canton, without efficient protection from their own government on the spot.

Although the local authorities have placed a considerable number of soldiers to guard the factories, we do not consider that they can be depended upon, in case of another rising of the people; and others represent considerable bodies of men to be still assembled in the city and neighbourhood of Canton, from whom another attack may, at any moment, take place.

Under these circumstances, we beg leave respectfully to solicit Your Excellency to allow the steamer *Proserpine* to remain in front of the factories, should such an arrangement be possible; at any rate until some communication may be received from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, affording information to the British merchants of his intentions for their future security.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
(Signed)

Dent and Co.	Turner and Co.
Gibb, Livingston, and Co.	Lindsay and Co.
Fox, Rawson, and Co.	per William Fryer
per E. A. Staple	Dirom and Co.
Bell and Co.	per W. Potter.
per J. M. Smith	C. S. Compton.
Henry Gribble.	

Canton, 12th December, 1842.

COPY.

Canton, December 13th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter received last night, I beg to assure you that I sensibly feel the critical situation in which you stand.

It is from reluctance to leave you in uncertainty that, although anxious to return to the head quarters of the force, I have remained here five days, and am still waiting in hourly expectation of an answer to the communication which I despatched to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 8th instant.

I will accede to your request in regard to leaving the steamer where she is, and I would decide to remain myself in any event, but I do not apprehend any immediate further outbreak, and I feel that I can be individually of little use here, whereas my presence is required with the force. It would be a great satisfaction to me to hear from Sir Henry Pottinger before I leave you, and I shall delay my departure as long as possible with that view.

I received through the Kwangheep on the 9th instant, an assurance that the Chinese government is very desirous to maintain tranquility, and though their power may be doubtful, I believe the assurance to be sincere. I will take this occasion to recommend you to be upon your guard, and carefully to forbear from all that may tend to collision with the populace, pending the result of the measures, upon which the Plenipotentiary, with whom the decision rests, may determine.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, Lieut. General,
To the British Merchants at Canton.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart.

SIR,—We take the liberty of waiting on your Excellency with the annexed copy of a letter which we yesterday addressed to Sir Hugh Gough, together with a copy of his reply, by which you will perceive that he has consented, in consequence of the recent attack on the foreign factories, to allow the steamer *Proserpine* to remain off Canton for the present, for the protection of the British community.

It is unnecessary to trouble your Excellency with the statements in detail of the parties who were eye witnesses of the riot, or the enquiries which have been subsequently made, but the result may be stated in few words.

1. That there appears no doubt of the fact that the attack on the foreign factories had been determined on for some time previously to its occurrence, and that the parties employed in it were regularly organized.

2. That although an affray between some Lascars and Chinese was the ostensible cause of its commencement at that particular time, the attack would have taken place sooner or later, had no such circumstances occurred.

3. That the local authorities were unable or unwilling to afford efficient protection, in time to prevent a considerable sacrifice of life and property, and the causes which occasioned such a result, are liable at any moment to recur.

That there is a spirit of hostility to the English very general among certain orders in Canton, and that the common people are guided and influenced by parties who have means and ability of giving effect to their operations in a more systematic manner than could be expected from an ordinary mob.

As no machinery exists at present for carrying on the trade, except by actual residence in Canton, and as it is unlikely any change can be made in time for the management of the present season's business, we consider it of the utmost importance that the British community should be enabled to continue for the present to reside in their factories, as their withdrawal would, in the existing state of affairs, necessarily throw the business into the hands of the Americans and others, who from their political position and other causes are not likely to suffer from the hostility of the Chinese.

The recent occurrence having shown that life and property are insecure under the protection of the local government, we beg leave respectfully to submit to your Excellency our conviction that the British community cannot with safety remain in Canton, unless protection be afforded on the spot, by our own government authorities, and we venture therefore to hope that your Excellency will take into consideration their urgent request, that their Excellencies the naval and military commanders-in-chief may be moved to place such a force for their defence in Canton as may seem expedient.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
(Signed)

Dent and Co	W. C. LeGeyt
Turner and Co.	Jas. Hulbert
Gibb, Livingston, &Co.	Framjee Jamsetjee
C. S. Compton	Pestonjee Cowasjee
Wm. Fryer	Hormusjee Framjee
Bell and Co.	Pestonjee Merwanjee and Co.
Per pro. Mackrill Smith	Jummojee Naservanjee
E. A. Staple	Ruttonjee Framjee
D. Potter	Burjorjee Sorabjee

Canton, 13th December, 1842.

No. 213. Government House,
Hongkong, December 16th, 1842.

Gentlemen,—I have this day received your letter of the 13th instant, inclosing copies of one which you had addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, and of his Excellency's reply on the subject of the late disturbances at Canton.

I observe that you assume,

1st. That the disturbance originated in a preconcerted plan. 2nd. That it would have taken place sooner or later without the immediately exciting cause of an affray between certain Lascars and the Chinese. 3rd. That the local authorities were either unable or unwilling to afford the necessary protection; and 4th, that there is a spirit of hostility towards the English amongst certain classes in Canton, who guide and influence the rabble in their operations.

You proceed to observe, that it is not possible to carry on your commercial pursuits at Canton except by actual residence. You add, that your withdrawal would throw the trade into the hands of Americans and others, who are not likely to suffer from the hostile feelings of the Chinese, and you conclude by requesting, that I will move the naval and military commanders-in-chief, to place such a force for your defence and protection in Canton, as may seem expedient.

I propose to have the honour of replying to the various points of your letter in the order in which you have arranged them; and, in doing so, I hope and believe that it is not necessary for me to assure you of the unfeigned solicitude which I feel to promote your interests and welfare, as well as to provide for your comfort and safety, by every means in my power, consistent with the views which my judgment has led me to form, after the deepest and most anxious reflection on the questions which these points involve, in connexion with the momentous trust which has been confided by her Majesty's government to my guidance.

With respect to the first point, I am obliged distinctly to avow, that no single fact has come to my knowledge that authorises me to concur in the opinion you have expressed on it. On the contrary, the accounts that have reached me show that a large body of Lascars (Sir Hugh Gough states no less than 170), had been allowed to go up to Canton on leave, from the ship *Fort William*, and other vessels, without any apparent control, or any person to look after them; that they had been fighting "the whole day" with the Chinese, whom they drove back and kept in check until towards the evening, when the Chinese assembled in large bodies and overpowered the Lascars, who were in their turn driven back, and allowed to take refuge in one of the hongs that was subsequently burned, and that only then the attack on the buildings commenced.

I cannot convey to you my sentiments on this (first) point more clearly and simply than by here quoting a portion of a private letter which I wrote on the 13th instant to Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, in answer to one which I had from His Excellency on the 11th. "I hope the riots at Canton are over, and that our merchants there will profit by their experience. It seems quite clear, that the crew of the *Fort William* and other ships were the *originators* of the disturbance, and before I make any demand for repayment of the losses from the local government, I must be satisfied that some attempt was made to control the Lascars. I hold that not even a boat's crew should be allowed to land without a responsible officer, or person, with them, and if merchants will not enforce some regularity and order in their ships, they must take the consequences."

The second point is in a great measure disposed of by the preceding remarks, and I shall also have occasion to advert to its tenor in considering the fourth one. I shall therefore, only here say, that viewed abstractedly it is based on mere surmise, which is by no means admissible in discussions like the present, and in which all statements adduced, ought, I conceive, to be strictly limited to matter that is susceptible of clear proof.

I think that the insinuated unwillingness (referred to in the third point) of the local authorities to afford protection, is in no degree borne out by any of the details that have reached me up to this moment; and it not only appears to me to be disproved by what those authorities have since done with the object of affording protection, but it is likewise at total variance with the information and opinions that I have obtained from many different quarters, as to the anxiety which both the provincial officers and the hong merchants had displayed up to the day in which the disturbance took place, to avert, as far as they could, the injury to the local trade and prosperity of Canton which the late treaty is calculated to inflict; and which anxiety they evinced by a variety of conciliatory arrangements and concessions, which are too well known to call for particularization in this letter.

As to the alleged inability of the local authorities to afford protection,—that I can only, as at present informed, contemplate in the light of a conjecture. We all know what an unmanageable thing an exasperated mob is in every part of the world. Many instances of this truism could be adduced, within all our recollections, in England and other of the most civilized nations in Europe; and before I subscribe to the correctness of this allegation, I must learn that proper and timely application was made to the local officers, which, I regret to add, I have strong reasons for believing, was not the case. It may, however, be true that the Chinese authorities had not the power immediately at hand to restore order when the riot became serious; and it may even be hereafter unhappily verified, that they do not possess the means of preserving the peace for the future; but with respect to the first of these suppositions, it is just and proper in looking at it to inquire why our Lascars—one of whom I am informed began the riot by stabbing a Chinese—were not restrained by those whose business it was to look after them; and as regards the second supposition, if we admit that it is possible, and investigate the cause, we are obliged to revert to occurrences which took place before I came to China.

None of you, gentlemen, will suppose me capable for a moment of palliating the base and barefaced perfidy of the officers of the provincial government in the progress of events which terminated in the city of Canton being left at the mercy of her Majesty's arms in May 1841; but I believe I am quite justified in saying, that up to that time there was no general popular feeling of ill-will or antipathy towards the British nation on the side of the people. It is true, that we had from the earliest period of our intercourse with this empire, submitted (with a very few memorable exceptions) to constant contumely and indignity from the Chinese government officers; but so far as the mass of the population were concerned, they were, I have understood, as civil and as well disposed as I have invariably found them, in all parts of the empire which I have had occasion to visit, since the peace was concluded. It thence follows, that the change which at that time came over the people, and which has gradually led to their present state of exasperation and excitement, must have been brought about by ourselves;—that is, partly by mismanagement and partly by ill treatment,—and I believe both these causes to have had a share in bringing matters to their present crisis.

The fourth point is so mixed up with those that precede it, that, in examining it, I might repeat many of my foregoing observations, but I will spare you the repetition, and will content myself by asking you, collectively and individually, whether—with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief, that sooner or later an outbreak would take place,—you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota or circumstance, striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect—by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask, whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of her Majesty's dignity and honour, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months? It is needless to occupy your time, and swell this letter by detailing circumstances; but I presume that you will now be ready to allow, that it would have been better had you gone on, as in past times, quietly and unobtrusively with your mercantile pursuits, until it was announced to you, that the provisions of the recent treaty were to be considered in full force. Even in the most civilized parts of the globe such a course would have been equally advisable and expedient; and how much more so do they appear with a jealous, arrogant and unapproachable government like that of China, which we have for ages allowed, and almost encouraged, to revile and treat us as human beings of lower grade.

I have now arrived at the consideration of your present position and future prospects and wishes, as set forth in your letter; and with respect to the advantages, if not necessity, of actual residence at Canton, as well as the probable consequences that would attend on your being forced to withdraw from that place, I need only remark that I should and shall very truly regret the loss and inconvenience to which you would be exposed by the latter step becoming indispensable. I trust, however, that it will yet be averted through the measures which I have in view; but adverting to the closing request of your communication, I must, at once, finally, most explicitly, and candidly acquaint you, that no conceivable circumstances should induce me to place Her Majesty's Government in so false and undignified a posture, as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton *in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government*, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of troops and ships of war. Such an arrangement, irrespectively of the conclusive objection to it which I adduce above, would inevitably lead to further ill-will, heart-burning, and violence, and its only result must be disappointment, and, in all likelihood, a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China,—a calamity which I feel certain you will one and all cordially unite with me in earnestly deprecating.

In conclusion, I have in this letter entered at more length into an exposition of my sentiments, than may have seemed to you to be called for by the one which you addressed to me; but even before the Canton riots took place, I had imbibed many of the impressions which I now communicate to you, and as a copy of this letter will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, in explanation of the course which I have decided upon following, I am desirous that the grounds of that decision should be clearly known to all of you. I had hoped before this time to have had it in my power to intimate to you the purport of the reply as to late events, which I am expecting from the Viceroy at Canton; but owing to circumstances beyond my control, I am disappointed. You shall be made acquainted with it shortly, and in the mean time, as it seems to be quite certain that the presence of the small steamer at Canton is merely a source of irritation, while, in truth, if there be any danger she can in no shape ward it off, I have given my ready assent to Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane's suggestion, that she should be recalled.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
(True copy.) RICHARD WOOSNAM,
Acting Secretary.

Messrs. Dent and Co.,
Messrs. Turner and Co., } Canton.
&c., &c., &c.

To His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., H. M. Plenipotentiary, and Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—We have the honour of acknowledging receipt of Your Excellency's letter of 16th instant, and although we are well aware it would be unsuitable for us unnecessarily to occupy Your Excellency's time by further observations on the subjects to which it refers, we trust to be excused for adverting to some points which appear to call for reply.

Your Excellency is pleased to say that our opinions "being based on mere surmise, are not admissible in such discussions as the present;" but we may be allowed respectfully to observe, that if opinions of parties, most of whom were present at Canton, before, during, and after the riot, are deemed unworthy of attention, we hope they may, at any rate, not be considered of less value than reports which have accidentally reached Your Excellency at Hongkong, a place remote from the scene of action. Whatever information Your Excellency may have received leading to a different opinion, we beg respectfully to assure Your Excellency, that all evidence which we have since collected, tends only to strengthen and confirm the views expressed in our former letter.

Even were it admitted, as appears to be assumed by Your Excellency, that the irregular conduct of certain Lascars led to the riot, we may venture to observe, that the practice of allowing seamen of all nations to proceed to Canton on liberty has been of long standing, and that if, as appears to be the opinion of Your Excellency, such custom was calculated to lead to difficulties, the remedy could not possibly be considered as resting with the British Merchants, who never have had authority to make regulations for the control of seamen, nor the power to impose penalties for the breach of any that it might be deemed expedient to frame.

As Your Excellency appears to doubt that timely notice was given to the authorities of the serious character which the riot had assumed, we shall have the honour to forward to your Excellency authenticated statements, showing that repeated applications were made in vain, through the Hong merchants, for protection; and we may add that it is understood the messenger from the Viceroy, who waited upon his Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, in Canton, distinctly admitted that such applications were made, but could not for a considerable time be attended to in consequence of a force not being available.

The most important paragraph of your Excellency's letter remains to be noticed. It is the grave charge which your Excellency is pleased to bring against the English and foreign merchants in the following words, which we extract at length.—

"I will content myself by asking you collectively and individually, whether with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe these classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief that sooner or later an outbreak would take place, you to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota or circumstance striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble and zealous instrument of the government, whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect, by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of Her Majesty's dignity and honour, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months."

In reference to these strong observations, we take the liberty of most respectfully recalling to your Excellency's recollection that, since your Excellency's arrival in China, nearly a year and a half ago, the letter of the 13th instant, is the first and only address which has been submitted to your Excellency by the British merchants, individually or collectively, either seeking for information or asking for protection. That your Excellency's proclamation, dated 12th August, 1841, distinctly stated that the mercantile community must carry on their trade at Canton entirely on their own risk and peril; that such proclamation was in some measure indirectly rescinded by one dated "Chusan, November 14, 1842," allowing the trade at Canton to continue, although no government protection was even then actually promised or afforded; and that during the progress of such trade no protection has directly or indirectly been given or claimed, within the Port of Canton, at a time when warlike operations and seizures of Chinese property have been carried on along the whole coast, and even in the Canton River itself.

We conceive, therefore, we may be allowed in some degree to dissent from the opinion of your Excellency that "the protection of the government has been extended to us in an *unparalleled degree*," and considering the serious risk of person and property which we have incurred, without one word of complaint or remonstrance, during the whole time that your Excellency has had charge of affairs in China, we submit that an insinuation that we are ever ready to claim such protection, is not altogether in accordance with the actual circumstance of the case.

We may be allowed further to observe, that none of us are aware of any occasion on which your Excellency has thought it desirable to seek for our opinions, or co-operation, in any way; the only information we have received of your Excellency's views or wishes being found in certain proclamations made public during the progress of hostilities; and we can conscientiously assert that none of us have ever, to our recollection, thrown risk or difficulty in the way of your Excellency.

During the past sixteen months, we may observe, that the trade in Canton, although carried on without any protection or control on the part of the British authorities, has been managed by fewer parties and in as peaceable and unobtrusive a manner as at any period since the abolition of the Company's Charter, and we feel justified in most solemnly denying that the charge of ill-treatment of the Chinese can with justice be cast upon the Foreign merchants.

We may safely assert that the merchants generally have endeavoured to carry on their mercantile pursuits in Canton in accordance with former custom; and in the only case, we believe, where innovation has taken place, the residence of ladies in Canton, the very limited number who have taken advantage of the permission formally granted by the local authorities, and with the implied, if not expressed sanction of your Excellency, have been accidental visitors, not wives of resident merchants. We may add that no intimation was, we believe, conveyed to any one, that your Excellency disapproved of these pro-

ceedings, although the circumstances were generally known, until *after* the attack on the *Factories*.

We beg leave to assure your Excellency that we have been, and are, one and all, ready and anxious to conform to all arrangements which may be made for the regulation of our trade and other matters by the officers of our government, and when duly informed of them; but we respectfully submit, that severe public censure should not indiscriminately be cast on all the foreign merchants, in consequence of outrages *assumed* to have been occasioned by the acts of a few, especially when such acts may be considered rather the result of the absence of understood regulations than of premeditated irregularity.

As your Excellency has been pleased to lay a copy of your Excellency's letter before the Home Government, we beg leave to request the same course may be pursued with our reply.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and humble servants,

Dent and Co.	Fox, Rawson, and Co.
Turner and Co.	W. C. LeGeyt
Gibb, Livingston, & Co.	H. Gribble
C. S. Compton	Dixon and Co.
Lindsay and Co.	Bell and Co., &c. &c.

Macao, December 23, 1842.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE NORTHERN MEETING.

(From the Inverness Courier.)

The annual meeting of the nobility and gentry of the northern Highlands, and those southern visitors who, like birds of passage, spend a few of the summer months among our hills, and fly away from the raw gusts of approaching winter, is now over. Never has it passed with greater spirit, nor has it been better attended for many a day, notwithstanding the predictions of some of the ill-foreboding part of the community. The games and sports of every kind were conducted in the most animated manner; and although the competitors were in some cases fewer than usual, the whole was equal, in our opinion, to what any occasion of the kind ever produced. The games took place on the Longman, on Wednesday.

Throwing the Hammer commenced the sports of the day. Eight competitors entered the lists for throwing the heavy hammer, which weighed 16lbs.; and after three throws each, the first prize, £5 5s. was awarded to Lachlan Macpherson, Birnam Inn, Dunkeld: and the second, £2 12s., to Thomas Macdonald, Cluny. The greatest distance was 87 feet 2 inches, and the next 78 feet 8 inches. Both these throws were considerably over the highest last year, which, with the same hammer, was only 74 feet 6 inches. Eight likewise competed for the light hammer, weighing 12lbs., and a number of the throws were very good, but others by no means remarkable. The same parties were again successful in carrying off the prizes, Macpherson throwing to the distance of 97 feet, and Macdonald 94 feet 6 inches.

Putting the Stone.—The putting of the heavy stone was the next game; and considering the extent to which this sport is everywhere practised, we were astonished to see so few competitors come forward. Only three attempted the heavy stone, which weighed 21½lbs.; and, after a few throws each, the first prize was won by Thomas Macdonald, Cluny, and the second by Thomas Grant, Grawntown. The farthest throw measured 27 feet 7 inches, and the next 27 feet 1 inch.

Tossing the Caber.—For this feat, the most national of the whole, there were four competitors, three of whom succeeded in turning a caber of 16 feet 8 inches. A longer and heavier one was then tried; but none could succeed in turning it, till a foot was cut off from its length, when Lachlan Macpherson turned it over, and won the prize.

Jumping a Height.—This game was contested with more animation than any of the rest. Three competitors entered; but one, William Mackintosh, shoemaker, failed after his first leap. John Macgregor, clerk to Mr. Mitchell, inspector of roads, and Archibald Gunn, clerk in the Bank of Scotland, sustained the contest for a considerable time. At length, after a keen contest, Macgregor gained the victory, by clearing the bar at 4 feet 10 inches.

Competition of Pipers, &c.—On Thursday, the competition for Highland music and dancing took place in the Academy Park. Eighteen pipers appeared, by turns, on the platform, as competitors in their national music—some of them the first pipers in Scotland; and, although the bagpipes are never heard to advantage, save at a distance, and in their wild native glens, few could have heard without admiring the splendid performances of those men, each burning with emulation to excel. The following is a list of the pipers' names:—William Smith, piper to the Duke of Richmond; John Macalister, piper to Tulloch; Charles Macdonell, Glengarry; Donald Cameron, piper to Seafwell; Duncan Campbell, piper to Lord Glenlyon; John Mackenzie, piper to the Marquess of Breadalbane; Duncan Mackay, piper to Cluny Macpherson; Angus Mackay, piper to Lord Ward; John Mackay, London; William Campbell, piper to the Duke of Roxburgh; Hugh Lindsay, Jura; Thomas Maclauchlin, Fincastle, Athole; John Robertson, Glen, Fincastle; Archibald Finlayson, piper to The Chisholm; Malcolm Bruce, Moyberg; Alexander Campbell, piper to Lord Lovat; John Cameron, piper to the Earl of Mansfield; John Smith, late piper to the Earl of Seafield.

The judges, after the performances of the day were over, awarded the prizes for the bagpipes as follows:—

The gold medal to Angus Mackay, piper to Lord Ward.

The prize pipes to A. Campbell, piper to Lord Lovat.

Silver brooch to Hugh Lindsay, Jura.

Snuff-mull to Archibald Finlayson, piper to The Chisholm.

Dancing.—The musical performances were agreeably varied by occasional reels and Highland dances, by the competitors in that department. The prize for the Highland Fling and best reel dancer was awarded to John Macalister, piper to Tulloch. Ghillie Challum, or the sword dance, was executed in excellent style by John Mackay and Kenneth Maclennan, both of whom being considered to have equal merit, had the prize divided betwixt them.

Dresses.—For encouraging the use of the picturesque costume of the Celt, prizes were set aside for the best dressed Higlander, both at his own and his master's expense. There were a goodly number of candidates for these; and, in every instance, the dresses were very tasteful—full mounted in every way, and decorated at considerable expense. The arbiters, however, very judiciously, paid more regard to what was most in keeping with the old Highland dress, than to the finer materials, and modernised fashion, allowing, at the same time, to these, and everything else, their due weight; and after a long inspection, assigned the prize—

For the best dressed, at his own expense, to John Mackenzie, piper to the Marquess of Breadalbane.

For the best dressed, at his master's expense, to John Macalister.

Dinners took place on Wednesday and Thursday.

The dinner and ball on Friday were more numerously attended than any of the rest; the latter, indeed, was of the most brilliant description. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, patron of the meeting, presided at the former, while Provost Nicol officiated as croupier. About half-past ten o'clock the ball opened, his Grace being the first to enter the ball-room, notwithstanding the fashionableness of a late *entree* at "dinner, route, and ball," in the *beau monde*. The number of the fair sex who graced it with their presence was beyond any precedent.

ABERGAVENNY CYMREIGYDDION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

At an early hour on October 19, the streets of Abergavenny gave indications of the gathering which the public spirit of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, has converted from a local anniversary into a national festival. On former occasions, incidental circumstances have added an interest beyond that naturally created by such a meeting in the breast of every native of the principality. On the present anniversary, also, such a cause of interest was not wanting, for the platform presented the unusual spectacle of a representative of one of the first Hindoo families of the Eastern Indies, mixing among the descendants of the Celtic race, as a spectator of revived customs and manners which perhaps, derive an origin common to the forefathers of both, though now vast oceans roll between, and the lapse of centuries, and the influence of clime, has rendered Celt and Asiatic almost the antipodes of each other in all the matters common to human life.

Rhys Powell, of Wonaston, was the president, supported by Lord James Stuart, Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., Viscount Ebrington, Lord Granville Somerset, the young Indian Chundermohun Chatterjee, nephew to the celebrated Brahmin Dwarkanauth Tagore; Charles R. Morgan, Esq., M. P., the Rev. T. Price, and many of the supporters of the Eisteddfodau.

The chief prize of sixty guineas for the best essay on the place which the Welsh language occupies among the languages of the Celtic family; and, together with the other branches of the same, among the languages of the Indo-European race, to be written either in Welsh, English, German, or French, if in German or Welsh, an English or French translation to be added, was declared in favour of Carl Meyer, a German author, in a very elaborate award by Dr. Prichard.

Prizes were also awarded for articles of woollen manufacture. No other than the real Welsh woollens and Welsh patterns were admitted in any of the manufactures. The introduction of foreign wool or worsted of any kind, excluded from competition for any of the prizes for Welsh woollens.

The Rev. W. Williams (Caledfryn) awarded the prize for the best six Englynion in honour of the Prince of Wales, and Castell Carnarfon, Mr. James (Iago Emlyn) was declared the successful competitor.

The next award was for Englynion in honour of Dwarkanauth Tagore, and fortune again favoured Iago Elmyn, under the signature of Gwarorwr, who was invested with the Bardic Blue Ribbon, by Miss Williams, of Abergwin, and he received the prize from the hands of Mrs. Morgan, of Ruperra.

Several awards for composition were likewise given, and among other prizes was a grand contest of harpers. Nine competitors were called forward for a grand trial of skill for four triple harps, which, after a close contest, fully proving the powers of the noble national instrument, were awarded as follows:

To the best performer on the triple harp, of any Welsh air with variations, a new triple harp, value twenty guineas, Miss Woodall, Monmouth, to whom the prize harp was presented by Lord Ebrington.

To the second best performer on the triple harp, a new triple harp, value ten guineas, John Fisher, of Tredegar, a lad of about 11 years of age, to whom the harp was presented by Lady Granville Somerset.

For the third best performer on the triple harp, a new triple harp, value ten guineas, to Miss Nicholas, of Abergavenny, to whom it was presented by Sir John Guise.

To the next best performer on the triple harp, value eight guineas; Mr. Jones, late of Clifton, to whom it was presented by Mrs. Wilson Patten.

To the best female singer with the harp, *not above the age of twenty years, a prize of* three guineas. This prize was divided between Eos Iais Morganwg (Miss Gregory, of Cardiff), and Letitia Morgan, of Merthyr, who were jointly invested with a ribbon by Lord Granville Somerset.

On the evening of the first day a public dinner, and of the second a grand fancy ball took place, the anniversary of the Abergavenny Cymreigyddion Society bidding fair for a much longer existence, in the promotion of the literature and ancient music of the Cymry, for the which it is so eminently distinguished.

THE INCOME OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

It will be recollected that on the 16th of August the coal, corn, and finance committee reported to the Court of Common Council upon a statement of the income of the corporation, with a view of showing the amount which should be returned to the commissioners, in order that the corporation might be assessed, to the duties payable for the year ending the 5th day of April, 1843, and that their report stated that the City income, subject to the duty of 7d. in the pound, amounted to the sum of £4470 7s. 7½d., and that they were of opinion that the sum of £130 7s. 8d., being 7d. in the pound on the said sum of £4470 7s. 7½d., should be returned to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes for carrying the act into execution. The following is a statement of the income of the corporation (exclusive of rents and interest on funded property) for the year 1841, together with the several abatements and deductions therefrom, with a view of showing the amount which should be returned to the commissioners acting under the Act 5th and 6th Vic., c. 15, in order that the corporation might be assessed to the duties payable under that act for the year ending 5th of April, 1843:—

	£	s.	d.
Produce of renewing fines ...	723	5	1
Profits of the several markets	9,923	2	10
Produce of groundage on corn	2,237	7	0½
Ditto of coal duties	48,521	17	2
Ditto of metage duty on corn	11,920	0	0
Ditto of office of gauger	381	5	7
Ditto of office of stamper of weights and measures....	58	7	1
Ditto of brokers' rents	3,852	0	0
Ditto of freedoms	4,518	3	6
Ditto of sundry and casual receipts	2,814	9	11
	£85,069	18	2½
DEDUCTIONS.			
Salaries to officers	£37,116	16	6
Repairs of public buildings—viz., Guildhall, Mansion-house, prisons, &c. &c.....	5,379	17	6
Rent-charge upon Corporation estate, pursuant to the Act 11th Geo. IV., c. 64	11,500	0	0
Charge upon ditto by the Police Act 2d and 3d Victoria, cap. 94, sec. 75.........	9,500	0	0
Charge upon ditto by the Act 4th and 5th William IV., c. 35, in respect of the City of London School	900	0	0
Charge upon ditto under the Act 1st and 2d ch. 101, sec. 10, for drawback on coal duty	1,190	10	0
Compensation allowances to deputy sea-coal meters, and others, in consequence of the abolition of the metage of coals by the Act 1st and 2d William IV., ch 76....	12,981	19	9
Interest on moneys raised under the Act 1st and 2d Vic., ch. 83, for making a new street from Holborn Bridge	1,730	6	10
	£80,599	10	7
Balance of profits....	4,470	7	7½
	£85,069	18	2½

Taking the Veil.—This interesting ceremony took place yesterday, in the Roman Catholic church of the Holy Trinity, at Bermondsey. At twelve o'clock the nave and galleries of the sacred edifice were crowded with respectable individuals, chiefly ladies, anxious to witness the spectacle. The fair object of this self-immolation is a Miss Buxton, a cousin, we understand, of the eminent brewer. She is apparently thirty years of age, with a good figure and prepossessing countenance. The community into which the young lady has entered contains about twelve or fourteen nuns, conforming to the rules of the Order of Mercy. Their services are dedicated, like those of the far-famed Sisters of Charity, to the spiritual and temporal relief of the sick, whom they visit at their own abodes, and to the exercise of other works of mercy. At noon precisely, the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith, vicar apostolic of the London district, approached the high altar, preceded by two acolytes, and attended by a numerous body of clergy, among whom were the Revs. Messrs. Butler and Coleridge, resident ministers, the Very Rev. Mr. Norris, Messrs. Horabin, North, Long, Siddons, &c. The nuns next entered the sanctuary, from an opposite door of the church, clothed in their full habits, and holding lighted tapers. In the midst of these was the fair devotee, the observed of all observers, wearing a splendid white satin dress, and a veil of rich Brussels lace. A chaplet of white roses encircled her brow. The choir now opened with the beautiful hymn, "O gloriosa Virginum," at the close of which and a few prayers the bishop read a discourse suitable to the occasion. After this, the postulant was conducted by the superior of the nuns to the altar, where the bishop loudly interrogated her whether she entered this state of life by her own free will? To which she replied in the affirmative. She was then, having previously retired to exchange her secular for a monastic dress, covered with a veil which had been blest for the occasion. Sister Monica (for that is her new professional name) then prostrated herself at full length before the steps of the altar. During this ceremony the choir and the clergy sang "Veni Creator," and chanted the psalm, "In exitu Israel," &c. An antiphon was next sung alternately by the recipient and the choir. At the close of the service the young lady, smiling through her tears, kissed and embraced, one by one, the superior and nuns who are to be her companions in the state which she has chosen. The hymn, "O Salutaris Hostia," with the bishop's benediction, closed the sacred drama.—*Standard, October* 22.

Sorcery.—A hidden Treasure. — Last week, a female, with a deeply bronzed complexion, jet black hair, and keen eyes of corresponding colour, all genuine types of the gipsy race, was brought to the bar of the Correctional Tribunal of Strasbourg. Having given her name as Jeannette Isenberg, a journeyman mechanic of dull and heavy appearance, Valentine Schouller, came forward, and made the following complaint against the prisoner. He stated that his wife having been long ill of a languishing disease, he was induced, by the repute of the great skill of the gipsies in such cases, to call in the assistance of *Jeannette*. She came, and, after putting several questions to the patient, and seeming to take great interest in her case, looked round the room with a mysterious air, and then suddenly exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! How happy is it that I have it in my power to render you and your children a great service! You are walking upon gold and silver; an immense treasure of 600,000f. in gold, and 600,000f in silver, lies buried under your house. It is guarded by a spectre, appointed by Satan himself, whose vigilance I must overcome." The sorceress then called for an egg, and having put it into a vessel of water, made many times the sign of the cross over it. She then asked for 200f. but, on being told by Schouller that it was totally out of his power to obtain any such sum, she left, saying she would return again in a few days, and try other means. She did come, and after performing various new ceremonies, said she could not vanquish the demon without some money, and insisted on having as much as they could raise. Upon this, the wife went out and procured 20f., and the gipsy woman, being convinced that it was all she was likely to get, again set to work by placing one of the four five-franc pieces at each corner of a table, in the middle of which was placed the vessel of water with the egg in it, which had been carefully preserved. She was proceeding with her incantations when the deputy mayor came in with an officer of police, and arrested her. In fact, Schouller's wife, who got the 20f. of a neighbour, told the purpose for which it was wanted, but this person, suspecting some fraud, went and gave information to the magistrate. Jeannette made a stout defence, protesting that she had gone to Schouller's house at his own request, and for another purpose, that of telling him, by the cards, whether or not his wife had been unfaithful to him, as he suspected. The evidence against her, however, was too strong, and she was convicted of being a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to pay a fine of 50f., to be imprisoned for thirteen months, and remain for ten years after under the surveillance of the police.—*Galignani.*

Singing for the Million.—Why is singing for the million the best substitute for universal suffrage? Because it will give every one *a voice in the country*.—*Punch.*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. Joseph Newton.—At Nalder's Stores, next to Stone and Hollis's, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, Groceries, Oil Paintings, Prints, Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Sundries; at his Rooms, at two o'clock, an Annuity of £100.

Mr. Johnson.—On the Premises of Stanton and Bradley, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Turning Lathe, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

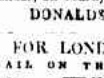
Mr. Hayden.—At his Rooms, in the Evening, Books.

Mr. Samuel Lyons.—At Thom's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Mess Pork; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wine, Rum, Porter, Hams, Pork, Groceries, Chronometer Watch, Window Glass, Hollands, Moleskins, Boots and Shoes; at 12 o'clock, Cigars, Tobacco, Rugs, Hosiery, and Oatmeal.

Mr. Blackman.—At his Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Land at Camperdown Terrace, and Gas Company's Shares.

LONDON DIRECT.

FOR CABIN OR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

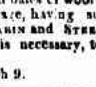


THE fine first-class ship *ROYAL GEORGE*, A. 1., burthen per register 585 tons, James Renneck, commander. This vessel, having now nearly completed taking in her wool, will be despatched about the 20th instant. Her accommodations are of a superior description. Apply to the commander, on board, or to

3513 DONALDSON, DAWES, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

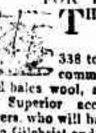
TO SAIL ON THE 25TH INSTANT.



THE FINE BARQUE *CLYDESIDE*, A 1, 234 tons, Alfred Adams commander: has only one hundred bales of wool disengaged. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, both Cabin and Steerage, immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board, or to J. B. METCALFE.

March 9. 3566

FOR LONDON.

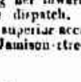


THE first-class fast-sailing Barque *BRILLIANT*, 338 tons register, Hugh King, commander, has room for one hundred bales wool, and will have quick despatch. Superior accommodations for cabin passengers, who will be taken at moderate rates. Apply to Gilchrist and Alexander; or,

3585 FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

(Intended as a regular trader.)



THE PACKET SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, 109 tons, Captain Munn, will commence loading after discharging her inward cargo, and meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Mr. Wood, Jamison-street, or to

J. B. METCALFE, Agent.

March 9. 3565

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND VALPARAISO.

THE FINE BARQUE *NAVARINO*, A 1, 463 tons, C. A. Warning, commander: parties intending shipping in this vessel are requested to send their goods to Campbell's Wharf, before Saturday, the 12th instant, 2 p. m.

J. B. METCALFE, Agent.

March 9 3561

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of April next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the room of John Alexander, Esq., resigned.

Candidates are required to give fourteen days' notice previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

Sydney, March 8. 3556

ANNUALS FOR 1843.

HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY
The Keepsake
Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book
Fisher's Juvenile Scrap Book
Friendship's Offering
Forget-me-not
Markham's History of England, 2 vols.
Markham's History of France, 2 vols.
Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, 2 vols.
Moore's Royal Prophetic and Weather Almanac for 1843
Dickinson's Rustic Figures.

JAMES TEGG,

3581 Bookseller and Stationer, George street.

TENDERS will be received by the Committee of St. Andrew's Scotch Church, to the 15th instant, for painting and glazing, required for the above church. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to Mr. John Brown, saddler, George-street, to whose care the tenders are to be addressed.

Sydney, 8th March. 3571

HAWKESBURY TURF CLUB RACES.

11th, 12th, and 13th of April.

IN consequence of the Courts of Quarter Sessions falling on the 5th of April, at which a great many members of the above Club are required to preside as jurors, the Races have been POSTPONED until Tuesday, the 11th, and the two following days, in April next.

All horses to be entered between the hours of two and six, p. m., on Monday, the 10th of April, except hacks, which will be post entrances.

Tuesday, 11th April.

1st. The Members' Purse of £10, for horses of all ages—heats twice round—entrance £10—the winner to carry seven pounds extra for the Richmond Purse—three entrances or no race.

2nd. A Maiden Plate of £40, for horses that never won a prize of £20—entrance £1—three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Australian Purse of Fifty Sovereigns, given by Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., for horses of all ages—heats twice round—entrance £ , five sovereigns to be added—three entrances or no race.

Wednesday, 12th.

1st. The Hawkesbury Stakes of £5, with a Sweepstake of £3 each added, for all horses, carrying eleven s one each—one heat three times round, over nine leaps four feet high—riders to be approved of by the stewards—entrance £3, three entrances or no race.

Hack Hurdle Race of £15, with a Sweepstake of £2 each added—entrance £1—heats once round, over three leaps three feet six inches high.

Thursday 13th.

1st. The Richmond Purse of £75, for horses of all ages—heats twice round—entrance £7 10s, —three entrances or no race—the winner of the Members' Purse to carry seven pounds extra.

2nd. Ladies' Purse of £10, for two year olds, carrying seven stone each—heats once round—entrance £1—three entrances or no race.

3rd. The Beaten Stakes of £40, for beaten horses during this meeting—one heat twice round—entrance £3—to be handicapped by the stewards, or any person they may choose to appoint—three entrances or no race.

4th. A Hack Race for £10, with £1 entrance added, for untrained horses, well known to the Stewards, to be used as common hacks.

Stewards.
W. G. Burgis
John Barker
B. Richards
Charles Ezzy
W. T. Baylis.

Judge.
Mr. Andrew Badgery.

Treasurer and Secretary.
Mr. James Cullen.

Weights to be carried at the above Races:—

	st.	lb.
Two year olds	6	7
Three ditto..................	7	6
Four ditto	8	4
Five ditto	8	12
Six and aged	9	6.

Mares and geldings allowed three pounds, except in those races where the weights are specified.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £3 3s., hack races excepted, for which £1 will qualify.

The following toll will be charged at the entrance gate:—

	s.	d.
For every four-wheeled carriage	2	6
For every gig..................	2	2
For every cart..................	2	0
And for each saddle horse	1	0

The Gate will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, precisely at twelve o'clock, at Mr. Cullen's Inn, Windsor.

Applications for booths to be made to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 11th of March inst., on which evening, at seven o'clock, tickets will be drawn for the choice thereof. Applicants to pay the fee required previous to drawing a ticket.

Publicans who are members will be required to pay £2 for a booth; those who are not, £7. Stands and stalls, 15s. each.

Members and subscribers are particularly requested to pay into the hands of the Treasurer or to the Commercial Bank, Windsor, the amount of their yearly subscriptions, on or before the 20th of March instant.

JAMES CULLEN, Secretary.

3514

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES CARLOS respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Sydney, that they have opened a School at their residence, Hunter-street East, where young ladies shall be well instructed in the usual branches of English literature. The French and Italian languages taught grammatically. Music and singing, with accompaniments, Drawing and Painting, in various styles. Fancy and ornamental needlework, &c. The School will be diligently attended to by the Misses Carlos, who have had experience in tuition. Terms for day pupils, £3 per quarter.

March 8. 3583

NOTICE.

MESSRS. E. YOUNGMAN AND CO. (late Day and Reid), Dispensing Chemists, wholesale and retail Druggists, &c., beg to intimate to their friends and the public that they have removed from Regent Terrace, Hunter-street, to those more commodious premises, in George-street, situate immediately opposite the Bank of Australia, and at the same time to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have heretofore received, and to express their determination to merit its continuance, by the strictest attention to business, and by keeping drugs, chemicals, &c., &c., of undoubted purity only.

George-street, Sydney, opposite the Bank of Australia.

March 10. 3592

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Australian "Diocesan Committee of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge," hereby inform the subscribers and the public generally, that they have removed their Office and Depository for the sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, and the usual publications of the Parent Society, to Regent-terrace, Hunter street, opposite Spring-street, where may be had, well bound Bibles, from 8s. to 12s. 6d. each; Testaments from 1s. to 5s. 6d.; very superior (D'Oyly and Mant's), with notes, bound in morocco, at 14s. 6d.; Prayer books from 1s. to 2s. 9d.; very superior, with notes, bound in cloth and lettered, 4s. 6d.; together with a great variety of amusing and instructive works, tracts &c., &c.

W. J. JOHNSON, Librarian.

3573

PORT MACQUARIE STONE LIME.

MR. RICHARD THOMPSON begs to notify to Architects, Builders, and the Trade, that having now concluded extensive arrangements at Port Macquarie, for the production of the Roach Lime to an extent proportioned to the increasing demand for it in Sydney, he is now prepared to deliver it in any quantity.

Apply to Mr. George Jarman, Dalgarno's Wharf, Sussex-street, or to Mr. Richard Thompson, No. 7, King-street. 3558

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

T. W. BOWDEN has lately received a few superior Circumferentors, with levels, made by Dennis, of Bishopsgate-street, London, which will be sold cheap; also, a few cases of Mathematical Instruments, and Telescopes.

N.B.—Doctor Scott's improved patent Enema Apparatus still to be had at 59, George street. 3549

TO LET ON LONG LEASES.

BY MR. STUBBS,

FOSTERVILLE, the property of John Smith, Esq., in Building Allotments, (as per plan at the Mart.)

For further particulars, apply to John Smith, Esq., Solicitor, O'Connell-street, or to Mr. Stubbs, King-street.

☞ This property is the well known valuable Building Ground situated between the Sheriff's Gardens and the residence of Terry Hughes, Esq.

The Streets of communication (projected) connect George street South with the Riley Estate, South Head Road, New Court House, Woolloomooloo, &c., &c. Also, of prolonging Macquarie-street, towards the Surry and Strawberry Hill Estates, Elizabeth-street South, being on the west line of it. 2611

THE undersigned have for sale the following goods, now landing, ex *Victoria*, from Liverpool:—
Prime York hams
Cork Rose butter, Gould's brand
Windsor glass, assorted sizes
Youths' and men's hats
Shoes and boots
A large assortment of nails and hardware
Blankets in 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 widths
Moleskin trousers
Manchester goods, consisting of calicoes, ticks, checks, rolled jaconets, sheetings, counterpanes, long-cloths, moleskins, muslins, haberdashery, &c.
An assortment of glassware, comprising wines, tumblers, and other useful articles.

ALSO ON HAND,

Assorted slops
Vestings
Canvas, three-bushel sacks, and sewing twine
Chain cables
Hardware of every description
Steel pens
Surveying instruments
Bottled fruits and pickles
Irish mess pork, Gould's brand
Rhenish and other wines of the most approved vintages, comprising hock, hockheimer, moselle, Rudisheimbergh, liebfraumilch, Castle Johannesberg, clarets, sauterne, champagne, port, sherry, Madeira, &c.
Port, sherry, and Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks, very choice
Brandy in bond
Bottled ale
Rock salt
&c., &c., &c.

GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.

Charlotte-place, March 8. 3541

ROMAN CEMENT.

ONLY a few casks of this article now remain on hand, to be had cheap and warranted sound

Llewellyn's Tin Plates, IC, IX, IXX

T. W. BOWDEN,

59, George-street,
Opposite the Market. 3557

FLOOR CLOTHS.—A large assortment of wide Floor Cloths, for rooms, offices, halls, and passages, &c., on sale at

LENEHAN'S,

Upholstery Establishment, opposite the Old Court House, Castlereagh street,

Spring Vans on hire, *for the safe removal of* furniture, pianofortes, &c. 3575

WIRE on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, consisting of—
Bundle wire from Nos 8 to 17
Wove ditto from 18 to 27 inches
Blind ditto from 17 to 26 inches
Machine ditto from 16 to 70 inches
Smut ditto 18 inches

ASHFORD AND DANIELS,

3512 Lower George-street.

RAPE AND LUCERNE SEED.

ONE hundred bushels of the above seeds, in prime condition, on sale. Apply to

J. R. BATTEN,
Commission Agent.

Regent-terrace, Hunter-street. 3578

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, in one or more sums, to be lent on Mortgage of Freehold Property. Apply to

STENHOUSE AND HARDY,
Elizabeth-street North,
Opposite Wentworth-place.

March 6. 3452

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

TEN per cent per annum will be paid, secured by Mortgage on first-rate property. Apply post paid, to

G. H. GIBBONS,
Cumberland-street.

March 2. 3357

TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS, AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

WANTED to purchase, for cash, the under-mentioned Slop Clothing, and whoever may have them to dispose of will find a cash customer at a medium price, by applying to the undersigned:—
Good Cotton Shirts
Regatta Shirts
Blue and red Serge Shirts
Canvas Trowsers
Kersey and Flannel Drawers
Guernsey Shirts
Scotch Bonnets,

J. G. RAPHAEL,
Shipping Office, Lower George-street.

March 7. 3174

CONVEYANCE.

WANTED, the conveyance of a Soap Plant to the Five Dock Farm, by land. Any person can see the plant at Messrs. R. Campbell and Co.'s Wharf. The plant will be loaded in the drays, and unloaded by the advertiser.

JOHN NEWSHAM,

3510 Liverpool-street, Sydney.

HIDES WANTED.—Hides and Kangaroo Skins, which will be paid for in cash.

JOHN GIBLETT AND CO.,

3576 90, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

WANTED a HOUSE, containing four rooms and kitchen, with a good sized yard and well of water, upon Surry Hills, or near Woolloomooloo; address Mr. Maxwell, at Mrs. Jones's Lodgings, Hunter Terrace, George street, by letter post-paid. 3548

WANTED TO RENT, in the vicinity of the Wharfs, Business Premises, comprising Office and Stores, with Dwelling House attached. Apply by letter, post paid, describing situation and full particulars, to Mr. B. S. Lloyd, O'Connell street.

Sydney, March, 7. 3460

TO GROCERS.

WANTED, a counter-man who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to

ROBERT PORTER

74, George street. 3514

WANTED, Biscuit Bakers. A few good hands will find employment by applying at the Mills of the undersigned.

THOMAS BARKER AND CO.

Sydney, March 7. 3495

WANTED, a Bench Foreman, an experienced Cabinetmaker. Certificates of character will be required. Apply at Edward Hunt and Co.'s Upholstery Warehouse, Jamison-street. 3554

WANTS a situation, as rough carpenter, hut-keeper, or watchman, a sober, steady man, fourteen years in the colony; no objection to any part of the Colony or New Zealand. Address to J. F., *Herald* Office. 3555

TO CURRIERS.

WANTED, a Currier. None need apply who are not first-rate tradesmen. Apply at the Australian Tannery, Castlereagh and Elizabeth streets.

February 22. 2783

WANTED, four pair of Sawyers. Apply at Park House, Park-street.

March 8. 3584

WANTED, an Errand Boy, apply to the House Steward of the Australian Club. 3570

SERVANTS WANTED.

AN experienced Working Overseer, who thoroughly understands agriculture, the management of horned cattle and horses; his wife to undertake the dairy or laundry. Also, a good plain cook whose wife would undertake the dairy or laundry, and perfectly acquainted with the getting up of fine linen. Those who have children need not apply. Certificates of character indispensable. Apply at the office of Mr. J. W. Lennon, Accountant, King street, between the hours of twelve and one. 2945

WANTED, a strong and active labourer. Apply to Mr. Crane, Leather Bottle, Castlereagh street.

Sydney, March 8. 3538

WANTED, two active maid servants who can cook, wash, and dress; quiet persons that would be inclined to give satisfaction to their mistress would find the situation a comfortable one. Apply personally to Mrs D. Read Shearer, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. 3572

A NURSEWOMAN Wanted. Apply to Mrs. B. C. Redd, Pitt-street, Sydney. 3579

A LADY residing near Hyde Park is desirous of engaging with a family, as Daily Governess, from the hours of ten till three o'clock. Communications addressed R. S. T., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 3547

WANTED, a young woman to attend on a lady. Unexceptionable character will be required. Apply to Mrs Burton, Fort-street, near Dawes' Battery. 3471

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged person, a situation as Housekeeper, either in a private family, a respectable hotel, or in a boarding school. The advertiser having superintended a large establishment in the colony for many years, flatters herself that she would not fail to give satisfaction to those by whom she may be engaged. The most respectable references can be given. For further particulars apply to C. D., at Mr. Bushby's, Reiby's Buildings, George-street. 3504

WANTED, an Englishwoman, as Cook or Laundress. None need apply unless perfectly competent to wash for a large family. Enquire any day at one o'clock, at J. B. Jones's, New South Head Road, Woolloomooloo.

March 6. 3409

WANTED, a situation in a respectable family as Cook, by a middle aged woman, who is a professed hand, having lived several years in some of the most respectable families in the Colony, from whom testimonials can be produced or reference given to them. A liberal salary will be required;—and where a kitchen maid is kept. Apply if by letter, post paid, A. B., at Mr. Livingstone's, Glasgow Arms, Parramatta. 3105

NOTICE to persons residing at Bathurst and its neighbourhood who stand indebted to the late proprietor of the *Sydney Herald*.

The undersigned having made many unsuccessful applications for the amount of the claims of the late proprietor of the *Sydney Herald*, now intimates for the last time, his intention to lodge his plaints on the files of the Court of Requests for the next sitting at Bathurst, in all cases outstanding on the 15th instant.

He has now exercised his patience during a period of two years and three months, being unwilling to subject parties to the expenses of his journey to and from Bathurst, together with Court fees, and hoping that such a step would be unnecessary. He has been disappointed. The time for trifling has however gone by. He will set off for Bathurst on the 17th instant, to take out summonses in all cases of default.

HENRY MURRAY,
Agent for the late Proprietor.

March 8. 3515

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice, that all orders drawn by them on Messrs. Willis, Sandeman, and Co., now outstanding, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of Australasia.

HUGHES AND ISAAC.

Sydney, March 6. 3480

NOTICE.

ANY Parties having received Letters by the *Rover's Bride*, for Mr. R. Strickland, of Launceston, will please communicate with J. R. Batten, Commission Agent, Hunter-street; or, 62, George-street. 3577

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned from purchasing a carriage and horses or other effects of the estate of the late Mrs. Anne Turner, of Parramatta-street, from any one but the undersigned.

JAMES TURNER,
Sole Trustee to the Estate.

March 7. 3470

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, from Gammon Plains, a small bay MARE, short tail and black points, heavy in foal, branded T on near shoulder, P (reversed) S on off shoulder, and J under saddle. Also, stolen or strayed, two FILLIES—one of them dark grey, two years old, branded C under saddle near side; the other a bay yearling filly, branded C under the mane. If stolen, a reward of five pounds each will be paid upon conviction; if strayed, two pounds each will be paid upon delivery, or one pound each will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery.

CHARLES BLAXLAND,

3506 Gammon Plains

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from a paddock on Bathurst Plains, in the month of November last, three horses of the following description:—

Aged mare, light chestnut colour, PM on left shoulder, F on right shoulder, and W on neck right side, heavy in foal when lost.

Chestnut filly, two years old, branded GF on right shoulder.

Bay yearling colt, branded F on both shoulders.

If strayed, two pounds each will be given on recovery; and if stolen a reward of ten pounds will be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders. Apply to

GEORGE FERGUSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, this day, between Sydney Toll-bar and Phillip-street, one twenty and seven one pound Notes of the Bank of Australasia: whoever will bring the same to Mr Thomas ey "Currency Lass" Inn, Parramatta or Mr Prescott's, Commercial Wharf, shall receive the above reward.

The numbers of the Notes are known, and payment stopped at the Bank.

Sydney, March 7. 3503

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, between Jones's Livery Stables and the Surry Hills, a silver Snuff Box, bearing the following inscription:—Presented to Thomas Rudd, Esq., by W. T. Arnold, &c., &c. Whoever will bring it to the Sydney Bank, shall receive the above reward. 3553

LOST, on the night of the 3rd ultimo, from Geary's Gap, Lake George, a BAY MARE, black points, long tail, about sixteen hands high, eight years old; branded B on the off shoulder, CM under the mane, off side. If strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on delivering her to Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; or, to Mr. Edward Gray, Sutton Forest; if stolen, £10 on conviction of the thief 703

LOST, a brown Scotch Terrier Dog, of the same breed as at Campbell's Wharf. A handsome reward will be given to any one bringing him to 25, Pitt-street, or to the *Herald* Office. 3539

LOST, a Silver Lever Watch, double cases, engine turned, No. ——, lost in the Barrack-square. Whoever may have found the same, and will take it to Mr. Higgins, corner of Market and Sussex streets, will receive Two Pounds Reward. 3516

BOARD AND LODGING.

THE above may be obtained in a respectable family, with a large front and back parlour for bed rooms, on moderate terms, in Fort-street North, opposite Windmill-street. For particulars apply on the premises, or at the *Herald* Office. 3227

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—A front parlour and bed-room, suitable either for a family or a single gentleman, pleasantly situated near the Domain. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Koett, Bent-street. 3557

TO LET, in the centre of Pitt street, opposite Pitt and Preston's, the premises now in the occupation of Mr. John Hill, Cabinet-maker, suitable for any business requiring a first-rate stand, possession may be had in about a month, and a lease granted for one or more years.

Also, the upper part of a dwelling house, with detached kitchen and yard, suitable for a respectable family. Apply to

Mr. UTHER,
87, Pitt-street.

March 3. 3441

STORE TO LET.

TO LET, a Store in Queen street, formerly in the possession of Mr. Hebblewhite; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Jilks, or at Mr. Moffitt's Pitt-street. 3032

SYDNEY GLEBE.

TO LET, a new verandah Cottage, with six rooms, attached kitchen and garden ground. Immediate possession may be had. A respectable tenant likely to be permanent will be liberally treated with. Apply to Mr. Brice, on the premises, fourth house on the Glebe Road. 3568

PREMISES NEAR THE QUEEN'S WHARF.

TO BE LET, that large three-storied house, (adjoining the Liverpool Wharf Bonded Stores, and immediately facing the Queen's Wharf and Stores), Lower George street, known as the "Bard's Legacy."

The house has just undergone alterations and repairs and is most eligibly situated as offices and stores for any party doing a moderate amount of business. It has also the valuable advantage of water carriage to the very door, whereby goods may be brought in boats or lighters, and landed on any of the floors, thereby saving the heavy expense of cartage.

The proprietors would rather be inclined to let the house for the above purpose, or as a dwelling house. They will, however, have no objection to treat with any party of respectability for it as an inn, or tavern, for which it is well known to be one of the best situations in Sydney, for carrying on a profitable business.

Apply to Mr. Walter Robertson, builder, Bathurst street East. 3486

Sydney, March 7.

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, a house situated in Cumberland-street North, lately the residence of Conrad Martens', Esq., the house contains four rooms, kitchen, cellar and store-rooms, to an eligible tenant terms would be moderate. For further particulars apply to James Pashley, Cumberland-street, Bunkers' Hill.

Sydney, March 7. 3485

SHOP TO LET, next the Theatre, with apartments, suitable for any genteel trade, and decidedly the best stand in the City. Rent moderate. Apply at 27, Pitt-street. 3388

TO LET,

AN excellent family residence, situated in O'Connell-street, with coach-house and stables complete. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to

AUGUSTUS GORE,

3561 Spring-street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE containing seven rooms, store-room, and detached kitchen, good well of water, garden, &c., lately in the occupation of Mr. Venour, Solicitor. For further particulars, apply to John Kellick, Phillip-street. 3455

TO BE LET,

A LARGE and comfortable family residence, with coach-house, stable, and garden, in Elizabeth-street South, the property of G. Suttor, Esq., lately in the occupation of Mr. Parry Long. Apply to

STENHOUSE AND HARDY, Solicitors,
Elizabeth street North,
Opposite Wentworth-place.

March 6 3453

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, that beautiful marine residence of ROSEBANK, Balmain; well watered, with garden and ground attached thereto, together with a splendid wharf, and a quarry of excellent freestone, having a great depth of water alongside; at present occupied by Mr. Kerff, ship builder. Entry immediately. Apply to James Munn, ship builder, Miller's Point.

Sydney, January 12. 959

TWO COTTAGES TO LET, situate on the Surry Hills, one containing four rooms, with kitchen, detached pleasure garden, and an excellent well of water, the other containing four rooms, with kitchen, detached coach-house and stabling, pleasure garden, and an excellent well of water. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr J. Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills. 2032

A VERANDAH COTTAGE to let, at O'Connell-crescent, New Town, containing six rooms, kitchens, &c., with coach-house and two-stall stable, garden, and never-failing well of water. For further particulars apply on the premises, or to W. H. WILLS,

Sussex-street, opposite Thom's Wharf

February 15. 2433

TO LET, a Cottage on the most healthy part of the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and garden. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Uther, at his residence, Surry Hills.

March 7. 3484

TO LET, two cottages on the Newtown Road. One has a very good garden, well supplied with choice vines and fruit trees. Apply to S. A. BRYANT and CO.,

1699 Bank-court, King street.

TO LET, the house attached to the Congregational Chapel, South Head, suitable for a small family. For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office, or to Mr. Siddons, South Head 3058

TO LET.—At Parramatta, Roseneath Cottage, lately the residence of Mrs. Templeton. The house is situated in O'Connell-street, and contains large dining and drawing rooms, and six bed-rooms, besides detached kitchen, laundry, store, servants' apartments, stable, and coach-house. There is an excellent garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and a variety of beautiful shrubs; also, a well of excellent water. To an eligible tenant terms would be moderate. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, Sydney; or to Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins, Parramatta.

N. B. Immediate possession may be obtained 2150

TO BE LET,

A COTTAGE and out-house, together with a large orchard, situate between Parramatta and Liverpool, adjoining the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn; the Orchard contains a large quantity of choice fruit trees and vines; immediate possession can be given; terms moderate. Application to be made to Mr. William Lackey, on the premises; or, Mr. John O'Dowd, corner of York and Market streets, Sydney.

2895 W. LACKEY.

WEST MAITLAND.

TO BE LET, the house now occupied by Owen and Co., who are about to remove into other premises. Apply to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,

2126 Bank-court, Sydney.

TO BE LET.

TWO FARMS in the County of Cumberland, the one containing 3500 acres and the other about 1000 acres. Apply to Captain O'Connell, Woolloomooloo. 3196

SALES BY AUCTION.

JUST LANDED,

Chinsurah Cigars and Tobacco.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'Clock precisely, without reserve,

Nine cases of Chinsurah Cigars, containing—
Twelve thousand five hundred each
One tierce of tobacco (Barratt's twist)

Terms at sale. 3551

ONE THOUSAND BAGS PATNA RICE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

One thousand bags superior Patna Rice.

Terms at sale.

N. B.—The sale on this day commences with the Rice at eleven o'clock precisely. 3550

STRAW, TUSCAN, AND LEGHORN BONNETS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twenty-one cases containing—
Straw, Tuscan, and Leghorn Bonnets.

Terms at sale. 3549

BLANKETS AND SAGARTHY JACKETS AND TROUSERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

One bale containing—
Twenty pair blankets 8-4 9-4 11-4
Four bales containing—
Two hundred and five pair sagarthy trousers
One hundred and fifty-five sagarthy pea jackets
One hundred and forty-seven sagarthy monkey ditto

Terms at sale, 3552

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

Eighty shares in the Alliance Assurance Company £3 15s. per share paid up.

Terms at sale. 3574

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STATIONERY.

To Stationers, Printers, General Dealers, and Others.

ROSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

1 Case 54 reams machine blue-wove cap
1 ,, 54 ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 42 ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 43 ditto super thick yellow wove post folio
1 ,, 54 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 52 super middle yellow wove post folio, machine rolled
1 ,, 60 super machine thin blue wove 4to post, rolled
1 ,, 60 super thick yellow post, rolled 4to
1 ,, 72 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 60 extra super thick yellow wove 4to post, satin
1 ,, 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1 ,, 20 ditto ditto, laid foolscap rolled
1 ,, ink
1 bale coloured paper
With a variety of other stationery,

Terms at sale. 3447

IRONMONGERY.

ROSS AND LLOYD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One hogshead iron pots
One hogshead saucepans, of sizes
One hogshead tea-kettles and coal pots.

Terms at sale. 3580

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

In the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Stanton and Bradley, Castlereagh street, opposite Nash's Buildings.

MR. JOHNSON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 9th March, at Eleven o'clock, The whole of the Household Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, and effects, of the above Insolvents, consisting of—

Chairs, iron bedsteads, mattresses, kitchen requisites &c.

ALSO,

An excellent lathe, with drills for ditto
Two pairs bellows with fire places complete
Two anvils, three benches and vices
A quantity of rod and other iron
And a great variety of tools connected with the business of a general smith,

Terms—Cash. 3563

TO WINE MERCHANTS, GROCERS, AND DEALERS.

IN THE ESTATE OF THOMAS NALDER.

MR. JOSEPH NEWTON is instructed by the Trustee to bring to the hammer on the premises (a portion of Stone and Hollis's), George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

The following varied and extensive stock of Merchandise, comprising the effects of Mr. Thomas Nalder, aforesaid, viz.—

WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS.
One hundred and fifty dozen bottled ale and porter
Two hogsheads Tarragona wine
Fifty dozen wine, consisting of port, sherry, and Frontignac
Two pipes brandy
Nine hogsheads rum
One hogshead whiskey.

MILLINERY, HOSIERY, AND HABERDASHERY.
A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies', and children's gloves
Ditto, ditto, hose and half hose
Muslin collars
Shawls and scarfs
Fancy silk aprons
Shirt collars and fronts
Baby linen
Tapes, bobbins, and cotton cord
Lace, &c.
Sewing cotton and thread
Boot and stay laces
Black and white hooks and eyes
Bed lace
Crapes and bombazines
Ladies' shoes
A quantity of gentlemen's apparel.

GROCERIES, &c.
Nine boxes black tea
A box of herring paste
Blue
Twenty eight barrels Irish mess pork
Liverpool Soap
Patent groats
Pickles and capers
Twenty thousand cigars.

OIL PAINTINGS AND PRINTS.
A few choice subjects in Oil, and a variety of Prints and Sketches, by celebrated Artists.

SUNDRIES.
Two hundred and fifty gross corks
Nine dozen thermometers
Twenty-three barometer tubes
Eighty-two pair stockmen's boots
One hundred and twenty-five three-bushel bags
Four casks soda
Silver mounted lamps
One stone China dinner service
One dessert ditto
One common ditto
Two and a half dozen sickles
Twenty barrels American flour
A quantity of ink
Two iron safes
A dial clock
And various other useful articles, as will be shown on the day of sale.

Terms announced at sale. 3379

TO JEWELLERS, SHOPKEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A quantity of Jewellery and German Silver, belonging to a Gentleman: for the benefit of his creditors.

SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, March 10, 1843, at Rooms, opposite the Police Office, without reserve,

Merry's superior German-silver plate, table, tea, and dessert spoons
Forks, table and dessert
Sugar tongs and spoons
Salt, mustard caddy spoons
Spectacles of all ages
Steel pens, real agate ladies' brooches
Flower brooches, ladies' cluster rings
German-silver pencil cases
,, thimbles
,, watch-guards
Superior fine gold ear rings
Watch keys, with fine stones
Ditto seals ditto ditto ditto
Fine gold signet stone rings
Ditto ditto chased shield ditto
Ditto ditto hoop ditto
Ditto ditto pins of all sorts
Solid gold rings, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 3559

SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, March 10, 1843, at his Rooms, opposite the Police Office,

Looking glasses
Desks and caddies
Fenders and fire brasses
Jean, Slops, Furniture, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 3560

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, March 8, 1843.

Blackman v. Bucknell.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of March, at the London Tavern, Sydney, at noon, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to about thirty six perches of land, situated at Petersham, Newtown, bounded on the south-east by a line bearing west thirty degrees south four chains ninety two links, commencing at the north corner of Thomas Hyndes's allotment, on the south-west by a line bearing north twenty degrees west two chains sixty-six links, on the south-west by a reserved road bearing east thirty degrees, north four chains fifty-five links on the north-east by a line bearing south twenty five degrees east eighty-seven links, and by a line bearing south twenty eight and a half degrees east one chain seventy four links, to the north corner of Thomas Hyndes's allotment aforesaid, together with the buildings thereon erected, unless this execution be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3268 Under Sheriff.

COMETS.

(Compiled from various sources.)

In order to gratify the curious among our readers, in regard to the modern history, nature, and motions of comets, we have compiled the subjoined popular account of these celestial objects from such scientific works as happen to be at our command. We do so the more willingly, as there is good reason to believe that the appearance at this time of the one, which, during the last week, has formed such a subject of general contemplation and enquiry, is altogether unexpected, and even if it had been otherwise, there is enough in the subject of comets to interest every one who has a taste for the study of such an magnificent subject as astronomy, which, of all the human sciences, has ever been regarded as being the one which is most eminently calculated "to lead man to look from nature up to nature's God."—But besides this, of all the subjects which show the triumph of modern science, none is superior, and few equal to astronomy; and, of all its compartments, none is equal to that which relates to comets,—as will be seen from the fact that, although they have been known to exist from the earliest records, and every attempt has been made to determine their motions and periods, yet it was not until the genius of Newton threw out the hint, which was successfully followed up by Halley, that anything could be achieved. It is also a proof of the rapid progress the cultivation of Astronomy is still making, that, during the present century, that two verifications of the same theory have taken place, and last not least, that even in the perfecting of these, this newly peopled land has not been altogether without a share, as will be seen when we come to treat of Enke's comet. We have confined our details principally to the last three hundred years, for the very obvious reason that it is only with the era of Tycho Brahe, that anything like a rational advance began to be made in the subject. We could easily have given numerous and interesting extracts from the History of the World, to show when the comets recorded appeared, as well as to show the opinions which the ancient philosophers put forth from time to time regarding them; but these it is not necessary to trouble the reader with for very obvious reasons. In like manner, we have avoided anything like an attempt to exhibit the arithmetic of comets, on which we shall only remark, that it is one of the most intricate which can be engaged in, and involves the solution of problems which nothing but the most profound acquaintance with geometry, and the modern calculus, will enable any one to attempt, and therefore to have done more than we have, would have been to attempt what neither time nor circumstances render expedient. At the same time it is hoped that the compilation we have made is more comprehensive than is to be to met with in any one of the numerous popular publications of the present day in which the same subject has been treated of.

Remarks.—Of all celestial phenomena, there are few which have been regarded with more superstitious apprehensions than those bodies which occasionally appear in the sky, luminous like stars, but generally distinguished from these by a tail or train of fainter light, bearing some resemblance to a tuft or lock of hair, of this the Latin name is *coma*, and in consequence these bodies are called *comets*, to distinguish them from other luminaries, which, whether near or remote, apparently fixed or moveable, have not this train like accompaniment; comets are one of the three classes into which astronomers divide those celestial bodies that adorn the sky during the night. The stars which retain their relative positions with regard to each other, and are at so great distances from the earth that no means or instruments hitherto invented can measure them, are one class, and a class apparently not connected with our sun, or deriving light or heat from that luminary. The planets which change their relative positions, among the stars, and of which our earth is one, form the second class. They are solid bodies, and not luminous in themselves, but shine merely by reflecting the light of the sun. The masses of the planets, their magnitudes, and their motions, have all been determined with the greatest accuracy, and the place that any one of them will occupy at any proposed point of time, can be calculated with the greatest ease by any one acquainted with practical astronomy. The planets are, in their motions, governed by one uniform law—in the early ages, the planets were said to have certain influences upon individuals and nations. The comets, which are more singular in their form, and more varied in their appearance, were still better adapted for superstitious purposes, and accordingly we find that their visits have been attempted to be connected with the great, more especially the calamitous events of nations. The appearance of a comet is, however, no more a prodigy, and has no more influence upon the fate of men or of nations than the appearance of the moon, or of a deciduous leaf upon a tree in spring. They are so distant, and their motions are so rapid, or their substance is so rare, that none of them have been found to have any material action upon such of the planets as they have come near, although the planets have had a considerable influence upon them. What the comets are, or what purposes they serve in the economy of nature, we do not know. As far as observation has gone, they are subject to the same laws as the planets, revolving like the planets in orbits or paths, with this difference, that their orbits are much more eccentric, or differ much more from circles than the orbits of the planets, and thus while they approach much nearer to the sun at one part of their revolutions, they recede correspondingly farther from it at another. The time since men had rational opinions on the subject of comets has, however, been too short for verifying by observation, the theory, as applicable to the whole, or even the greater number of these bodies, that have from time to time made their appearance.

Tycho Brahe was the first who expressed a decidedly rational opinion on the subjects of comets. Finding by careful observations that the comet of 1577 had no diurnal parallax which he could detect, that is, its place when viewed from the surface of the earth was not different from what it would have been viewed from the centre, he properly concluded that its distance from the earth must be greater than that of the moon, of which the parallax was apparent to him; this was one step, and it was an important one; it removed comets to such a distance from the earth that their use could not well be supposed to be for it, or their influence upon it, very great. The general law of the motions of bodies in free space, as well as his own particular observations on the comet of 1680, led Newton to conclude that the orbits of comets must, like those of the planets, be ellipses, having the sun in one focus, but far more eccentric, and having their *aphelions*, or greatest distances from the sun, far remote in the regions of space.

Newton's Comet, so called from its having been the comet which more particularly attracted the attention of that Prince of Astronomers, is described as having passed within one-sixth part of the sun's diameter from his surface at the perihelion, after which it projected a tail of more than 40° in the heavens; and, consequently, the sun if viewed from the comet at the perihelion, must have appeared under a diameter of not less than 120°, therefore the sun must have appeared to fill the greatest part of heaven. According to Ferguson, when in its perihelion, it travels at the amazing rate of at least 880,000 miles in an hour, and when at its aphelion distance, it is about 11,200,000,000 miles from the sun; but still, great as this is, it is probably inconsiderable as compared with that of the nearest fixed star. Newton computed that the heat of this comet when in its perihelion, was upwards of 2000 times greater than red-hot iron; and Kiel asserts that the heat must have been upwards of 3000 times that of red-hot iron. The period of this comet has generally been estimated at about 575 years, and it is hence alleged that it will re-appear about the year 2256. According to ancient history, Julius Cæsar fell in the capitol of Rome under the daggers of Brutus and the other conspirators in the 44th year before the Christian Era, and all historians agree as to an appearance answering to an immense comet having being visible in the heavens about that time, which happens to be one of the perihelion epochs of the comet of 1680, and it is therefore generally alleged to have been the comet which then appeared; but before we assent to this, two things must be admitted, viz.—1st. That the period of the comet in question underwent no change in three revolutions, a circumstance totally unsupported by observation or reasoning; and 2ndly. That the period of the comet in question is known even to this day to be one of 575 years. With regard to the first assumed fact, it is the general opinion of most astronomers, that comets in respect to their periods, are subject to much greater perturbations than either primary planets or their satellites and with regard to the second assumed fact, it is well known that Euler, one of the greatest of that galaxy of mathematicians who succeeded Newton—or rather, who attained his manhood as Newton expired—computed the period of this comet, and assigned it a period of about 166½ years only. Another computation by Newton was, the length of the tail of this comet, which he found to be about 40,000,000 of miles in length. The inclination of the orbit of this comet to that of the ecliptic in 1680, is stated to have been about 60° 56'.

Halley's Comet.—The idea thrown out by Newton was taken up by Dr. Halley, who collected the observations which had been made of all the twenty-four comets, of which notice had been taken previous to 1680. The results were abundantly curious, with but few exceptions they had passed within less than the earth's shortest distance from the sun, some within less than one-third of it, and the average about one-half; out of that number too, nearly two-thirds had had their motions retrograde, or moved in the opposite way to the planets. While Halley was engaged on these comparisons and deductions, the comet of 1682 made its appearance, and he set about observing it with great care, in order to determine the elements of its orbit. Having done so, he found that there was a wonderful resemblance between it and three other comets that he found recorded, the comets of 1456, 1531, and 1607. The times of the appearance of these comets had been at very nearly regular intervals, at least the differences had been only fractional parts of a year, the average period being between 75 and 76 years. The distances from the sun when nearest that luminary had also been nearly the same, being nearly six-tenths of that of the earth, and not varying more than 1-60 from each other, the inclination of their orbits to that of the earth had also been nearly the same, between 17° and 18°, and their motions had all been retrograde. Putting these facts together, Dr. Halley concluded that the comets of 1456, 1531, 1607, and 1682, were re-appearances of one and the same comet, which revolved in an elliptic orbit round the sun, performing its circuit in a period varying from a little more than 76 years, to a little less than 75; or having, as far as the observation had been carried, a variation of about fifteen months in the absolute duration of its year, measured according to that of the earth. For this variation in the time of its revolution, Dr. Halley accounted, upon the supposition that its orbit had been altered by the attraction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, as it had passed near to them, and thence he concluded that the period of its next appearance would be lengthened; but that it would certainly appear in 1757 or 1758. Its doing so was of course the fact that was to be decisive of the orbits of comets, and that they were regular and permanent bodies, obeying the general laws of matter. Halley did not live to see the verification of his prediction, he died in the year 1742, at the advanced age of 81. Soon after his death Clairault, Delambet, and Euler, three of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe, set about the solution of what is called "the problem of the three bodies," that is, to determine the paths described by three bodies projected from three given points in given directions, and with given velocities, their gravitating forces being directly as their quantities of matter, and inversely as the squares of their distances. The object of this problem is to find the disturbing effects that the bodies composing the solar system have upon each other, and it applies to comets when within the limits of planetary action, as well as to the comets themselves. After some errors into which all the three had been led, and which gave a result that seemed to overturn the whole doctrine of gravitation, Clairault succeeded in obtaining an approximate solution which agreed with, and confirmed that theory. Having done so, he applied it to the calculation of the disturbing influence of Jupiter and Saturn, which Halley had predicted would retard the comet of 1682 in its reappearance about 1758, the results of Clairault's calculations were that the comet would be retarded 100 days by the attraction of Saturn, and 518 days by that of Jupiter, so that it would not come to its perihelion till the 13th of April, 1759. He however fixed certain limits, within which his calculations might probably be erroneous. It was eventually found that the difference between calculation and observation was less than that which he had assigned. Clairault read his investigations to the Academy of Sciences in Nov. 1758, and in little more than a month afterwards the comet made its appearance; and it made its closest approach to the sun on the 13th March following, viz. (1759), being 30 days earlier than he had calculated. Subsequent calculations enabled him to reduce the error to 19 days; and though the calculations of the disturbing forces were only approximations, enough had been done to prove the return, and determine the orbit of one comet, and give every reason for concluding that all comets, being bodies of the same class, are subject to the same general laws as the planets, and only varying from each other in the proportion and magnitudes of their orbits. There was one further confirmation, Clairault had calculated that the node of the comet's orbit, or the point in which it cut the plane of the orbit of the earth, would advance 2° 33' in absolute space on , ° 29' more than the equinoctial points, the precession of which in the time of the comet's revolution was 1° 4'; and observation gave exactly the same result; so that the only difficulty that remained in the doctrine of comets was in the estimation of the disturbances to which they are exposed from the other bodies of the system, more especially in the parts of their orbits more remote from the sun where their motions are comparatively slow. Along with the period of the comet and its perihelion distance, the magnitude and form of its path became known. Estimating the mean distance of the earth from the sun at 95,000,000. The mean distance of the comet from the sun is 1,705,250,000 miles; its greatest distance from the sun is 3,355,400,000; its least distance from the sun is 55,100,000, being about 13,000,000 less than the mean distance of Venus. It also became known by the same investigation, that the transverse, or greatest diameter of this comet's orbit, is about 3,410,500,000 miles; therefore, though its aphelion or maximum distance from the sun be great, yet its mean distance is less than that of the Georgian Planet; and great as is the aphelion distance of this comet from the sun, it is but a very trifling fraction, less than one five thousandth part of that distance from the sun, nearer than which, the very nearest of the fixed stars cannot be situated; and as the determination of their distance is negative and not positive, i.e. a distance within which they cannot be, and not one of them actually is, the nearest of them may be at twice or ten times that distance. The comet of 1759, and which again was at its nearest approach to the sun in the year 1835, is therefore a body belonging to the solar system, and quite without the attraction of any body which does not belong to that system.

Tycho Brahe's Comet.—Besides Halley's comet, already spoken of, and of which we have had five authenticated returns, there are two others, of which something like a return has been traced at long intervals. One of these passed its perihelion at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th July, 1262, reckoning mean time at Greenwich. And again at a little past 8 o'clock on the evening of the 21st April, 1556. (This is the first mentioned in this article, and of which Tycho Brahe endeavoured to ascertain the parallax.) The two dates just mentioned give a period of about 292 years, and it may be expected again in 1848. The perihelion distance, however, of this comet, which, in 1264, was more than half that of the earth, had diminished an eighth part in 1556; and as this must have caused a great elongation of its orbit, and as from the length of its period it must go far into the regions of space, there is no knowing as yet how both the time of its revolution and the form and position of its orbit may have been altered.

The Comet of 1532 and 1661.—The other comet in the elements of whose orbit there is a similarity from which its identity might with probability be inferred, appeared in 1532, and again in 1661, having thus a period of 129 years; the return of it should therefore have taken place about the year 1790. In that year three comets made their appearance, but neither of them resembled that of 1661. Two of them moved in opposite directions to that of 1532, and the remaining one was more than twice the distance from the sun in its perihelion, besides its orbit at nearly double the angle with that of the earth.

Enke's Comet.—This comet, which has engrossed the public mind generally, and the scientific world in particular, has justly claimed and received the careful attention of astronomers, since its appearance in 1818, engaged Professsor Enke to consider the elements of its orbit: he was enabled to identify it with a comet described by Messrs. Mechain and Messier in 1786, as being in the constellation Aquarius. He also identified it with one discovered by Miss Herschell, in the constellation Cygnus, and with the comet of 1805. The diligent investigations of the professor, enabled him to foretel its appearance in 1822, as well as to state the probability of its not being visible in the northern hemisphere. This anticipation was realized by its discovery being made in this Colony, in the Observatory then newly erected under the auspices of Sir Thomas Brisbane, by Mr. Rumker, on the 2nd June, 1822. The accurate observations of this gentleman afforded Professor Enke the means of reconsidering the true elements of its orbit, and thus he was enabled to predict its appearance again for the year 1825, when it was again seen and recognised. By means of the fresh data thus procured, its return for 1828 was again foretold, and it was accordingly seen on the 30th October, 1828. This comet is one of particular interest to the mind of the astronomer, although it does not afford a splendid object to his eye: its orbit is an ellipse of comparatively small dimensions, wholly within the orbit of Jupiter; its period is about three years and three-tenths, a much shorter period than has hitherto appeared to comprise the revolution of any other comet, with the exception of one seen in 1770, which did not satisfy, as far as observation has been able to show, the prediction of the period of five years and a-half, which was attributed to it. In the opinion of Enke and other astronomers, this comet (Enke's) may afford an opportunity of proving that the heavens oppose a resisting medium to the motion of bodies. The subject has been discussed in the transactions of the Astronomical Society of London, by the able mathematician, Marzotte, and that gentleman offers very cogent reasons for considering comets capable of affording a demonstration of a resisting medium in the heavens, though planets may give no indication of it.

Biela's Comet.—Another comet, which encourages the anticipation of much astronomical gratification, is one which so early in the present century as 1805, when it appeared, was found by Gauss to have a short period of about 1731 days. No prediction was attempted, nor as it turned out, could one have been made successfully. In 1826, February 27th and 28th, M. Biela, an officer then residing at Prague, found a comet which it seems he had partially expected, (Rep. Brit. Ass. vi. p. 163), but whether on account of Gauss' determination, we are not informed. It was soon found, however, that this was a repetition of the comet of 1805, and that it had a period of about six years and three quarters, or of about 2460 days; its return was predicted for 1832, and it appeared that the orbit of it crossed that of the earth about a month before the arrival of the latter at the point of intersection. This annunciation excited much curiosity, and in many quarters considerable excitement, if not positive alarm. We need hardly add that such a feeling was only created among those whose means of information was small, for in truth the comet in 1832 was always more than 50,000,000 miles from the earth, whereas, in 1805 it had been within 5,000,000 miles of it. The comet appeared in September, 1832, according to prediction, in that part of the heavens assigned to it. Sir John Herschel describes it as a nebula of 2½' or 3' in diameter, after the order of Sir W. Herschal's first class, and had neither tail nor decided nucleus, but only a slight increase of density towards the centre, a cluster of very small stars of the 16th order were seen through it. Its appearance was again predicted for 1839, when it was again seen in accordance with the computations allowing for small inaccuracies and variations. It has now been identified as the comet which was seen in 1782 and in 1805.

The comet of 1770, to which allusion has been made, would lead us to conclude that we are still ignorant of many of the causes by which the forms of the orbits of comets, and the times of their revolutions and returns may be disturbed. That comet moved almost in the plane of the earth's orbit, having an inclination of only about a degree and a half; it had been observed with great care and the result of the observations was, that it should return in about five and a half years. Instead of going out of the system, as may be presumed to be the case with those comets that have long periods and eccentric orbits, its greatest distance could not be much greater than that of Jupiter, while its mean distance from the sun was not much more than three times the perihelion distance of the earth. No comet at all answering to that one has however again been discovered, and therefore the conclusion is, that there are within the system itself causes which can completely alter the motives of these bodies; but what those causes are, other than the attractions of the planets, has not yet been ascertained. One remarkable difference between the comets and planets is, the angles which their orbits make with that of the earth. Leaving out the Asteroids, Pallas, Ceres, Juno, and Vesta, discovered during the present century, all the others are contained within a zone extending only 7° on each side of the earth's orbit, and with the exception of Mercury (by far the smallest of the old planets) they are within half the space. But the orbits of the comets are at all possible angles, and the number increases with the angle, so that they approach to an equal distribution in all directions round the sun as a centre. The numbers, that have been observed, are as follows:—Under 10° of inclination, 8; under 20°, 19; under 30°, 26; under 40°, 37; under 50°, 47; under 60°, 63; under 70°, 79; under 80°, 88; and under 90°, about 100.

Number of Comets.—M. Arago has shown; that up to the year 1665 there are 115 comets recorded, that 46 had been added up to the year 1781, also that the orbits of 80 had been calculated up to 1792; and that up to 1831, the orbits of 57 more had been computed. It is also worthy of remark to state, that having examined the particular evidence for eight reputed appearances of what afterwards became known as Halley's comet, there can only be found in the case of two of these as much evidence as would establish the most ordinary historical fact, and that in one instance at least the original authority, (Halley) for the comet lived ten centuries after the appearance, we leave our readers to reduce the number of comets (415) seen up to 1665, according to their own judgment. The present average of the appearances of comets seems to be something more than one each year, of which it is not however to be presumed that one in ten is visible to the naked eye.

M. Arago has also shown, that of the 137 comets whose orbits were known in 1831, a few came to their perihelion in the different months as follows:—

January 14; February 10; March 8; April 10; May 9; June 11; July 10; August 8; September 15; October 11; November 18; December 13, and as nearly all the observations were made in the Northern Hemisphere, we see that 56 did so in the summer, and 81 in the winter, this difference has probably arisen from the facility which long nights and feeble sunlight give to the discovery of comets, he has also shown that of thes 137 comets, 69 moved direct, or in the order of the signs of the zodiac, and 68 retrogade.

The three following tables, from the same authority, show,—1st. The number of comets of which the orbits corresponded to within 10 deg. in their inclination to the ecliptic, between 0° and 10°, 10° and 20°, and so on. 2nd. The number in which the longitudes of the ascending nodes (the points at which they rise above the ecliptic) were between 0° and 30°, 30° and 60°, and so on. 3rd. The number in which the longitudes of the perihelion were between 0° and 30°, 30° and 60°, and so on.

Inclination.		No.	Node.		No.	Perihelion.		No.
0° to	10°	9	0° to	30°	12	0° to	30°	12
10	20	13	30	60	12	30	60	13
20	30	10	60	90	20	60	90	12
30	40	17	90	120	8	90	120	20
40	50	14	120	150	12	120	150	10
50	60	23	150	180	13	150	180	8
60	70	17	180	210	14	180	210	6
70	80	19	210	240	11	210	240	13
80	90	15	240	270	10	240	270	18
			270	300	8	270	300	10
			300	330	11	300	330	10
			330	360	6	330	360	6

With regard to the perihelion distances, it has also been found that there were—

Nearer the Sun than Mercury.. 30 comets
Between Mercury and Venus .. 44
Venus and Earth 31
Earth and Mars 23
Mars and Jupiter 6
Further than Jupiter 0

Periodic Times.—With regard to the periodic times of comets or their returning to the sun little can be said, those of Enke's, 3½ years; Belia's, 6¾ years; and Halley's, 7½ years, (all roughly,) being the only ones which have been verified. Of the predictions remaining for verification, we have the following:—

Years of Appearance.		Periods for next Appearance.		
1680		575	years	commonly received opinion
1680		166½	years	Euler
1807		1543	years	Bessel
1801		3383	years	Bessel
1801		2888	years	Argelander
1815		72 to 77	years	Bessel&others
1819	2nd Comet	5¼	years	Enke
1819	4th Comet	5¾	years	Enke
1822	1st Comet	66 to 67	years	Enke
1822	3rd Comet	1550	years	Enke
1822	3rd Comet	1817	years	Enke
1825	4th Comet	556	years	Hansen
1825		265	years	Mossotti.

The Masses of Comets.—The question of the masses has been pretty well settled, as it is a well known fact that several of them have been in such situations that such a mass as that of a satellite of Jupiter, would have produced sensible effects of perturbation, no such effects have been produced. The comet of 1770, had it been only the 5000th part of the mass of the earth, would have lengthened our year more than a second of time, which must have been observed again and again before now. The same comet must have passed in 1779 between the satellites of Jupiter, when, had it been the 50th part of the mass of one of them it must have affected their system so sensibly as to have been perceived; but no change attributable to its doing so has been observed. The comet of Beila came very near the earth in 1832, but not the smallest effect of perturbation has been observed. But the question has lately been brought within still narrower limits, thus the tail of a comet, supposing it to consist of matter like the gasses on our earth (on which supposition every speculation must proceed) is a continual efflux from the body; it is impossible that a permanent atmosphere could be in equilibrum in such a form. The attraction of the body of the comet itself upon such an atmosphere must be exceedingly slight. Again, it is known from the old planets, that if space be filled with any fluid, such fluid must be excessively rare and elastic, or it would show some effect in gradually causing the planets to approach the sun, and shortening their period of rotation, no such accelleration has been observed; not that small accellerations cannot be detected, for that of the moon, depending on other causes, has been detected, though only amounting to a minute of space in six centuries; just in the same way as the fall of a feather, shows our atmosphere, though that of a bit of lead does not, it may happen that a fluid prevading all space, and so rare, as not to affect the planets sensibly, for many thousand of years, may soon show itself on such a mass as that of a comet. According to the observations of Enke, the comet which bears his name, is gradually shortening its period, at the rate of something less than one day in 2500, being precisely that sort of effect which could result from a resisting medium, and several eminent astronomers seem to be of opinion that the existence of such a medium has been already established.

The Substances of Comets.—It is most probable that a comet is altogether gaseous, without any solid matter whatever. Stars have been repeatedly seen through the thickest parts, as instanced in the case of Beila's comet. The following are the words of three very eminent men on this subject:—

M. Arago.—"I think we should conclude, first, that there are comets without nuclei; second, comets of which the nucleus is *perhaps* transparent; third, comets more brilliant than the planets, of which the nucleus is *probably* solid and opaque."

Sir J. Herschell.—"Whenever powerful telescopes have been turned to these bodies, they have not failed to dispel the illusion which attributes solidity to that more condensed part of the head which appears to the naked eye as a nucleus; though it is true that in some very minute stellar point *has* been seen, indicating the existence of a solid body."

Mr. Airy.—"On the physical constitution of comets we have learned nothing, except that they appear to be wholly gaseous."

Besides these authorities, and many more might be added, it appears that every probability leans to the truth of the gaseous hypothesis. If this be true, we *might* as well attempt to ascertain how far a cloud which is driven against a mountain will tend to break off the top, as speculate upon any mechanical danger to the earth from contact with a comet. The effect of such a circumstance, would be the mixture of its gaseous material with the atmosphere, a permanent rise (probably) in the mean height of the barometer (though there is no evidence to make it highly probable, that if all the comets as yet seen were put together, they would have mass enough to produce a sensible effect even of this kind); and if the gaseous matter should condense sufficiently to descend to the lower regions of our atmosphere, some effect upon vegetable and animal existence as likely good as bad. For anything rendering the contrary highly probable, the earth may have been many times in the tail (or as we may say in the *draft*) of a comet.

Of the Light of Comets.—That they receive this from the sun is made evident by their alterations of brilliancy. If they shone by their own light, the size would vary with their distance from that luminary, but not their brilliancy; but it has been invariably found, that, as their distance from the sun increases so does their brightness. Nothing like phases have been observed, except in a very few instances which are satisfactorily shown to be either doubtful as to the fact, or not such phases as should have been, the position of the sun, earth, and comet, at the time of the observation. This absence of phase, it has been remarked, is in favour of an irregular gaseous mass.

Do Comets always contain the same quantity of Matter; or of what composes them; or do they waste away? If we take all the recorded accounts, we should certainly be inclined to imagine that the whole system of comets is diminishing in brilliancy and magnitude; but these accounts were written under the bias of terror, and must be considered as probably exaggerated. It is impossible to see how the waste by the tail of a comet (if admitted) can go on without such diminution. The only positive fact, however is this,—that Halley's comet, which in 1682 was as round and as clear as Jupiter, was not visible to the naked eye in 1759, and in 1835 and 1836 it exhibited a medium brightness, being then in a much more favourable position: the question as to waste is therefore mixed up with others from which it cannot as yet be separated.

Size of Nuclei, and Length of Tails.—The nuclei, so far as has been observed, have varied from 30 up to 3000 miles; and their tails have been estimated from 0 up to more than 100,000,000 miles; and these are also otherwise varied, thus the comet of 1769, which was not a fifth of the earth's perihelion distance from the sun, had a tail of 60° as seen from Paris; while that of 1759, which was more than half of the earth's perihelion distance, had a train of only 2° or 3°. The length of the tail varies, however, not only with the time at which it was observed, but also with the place of observation, a difference depending probably on the comparative clearness and purity of the air. The tail of the comet of 1759 was 25° long, as measured at Montpelier, in the south of France, and considerably more than that as measured at the Isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean. The train of that of 1769 was 90° at Paris, 70° at Boulogne, 90° between Teneriffe and Cadiz, and 97° at Bourbon. Generally speaking they appear to be brighter and larger when seen at sea than on land, and in the warmer regions than in those near the poles.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S LITERARY SALE.

J. K. HEYDON begs to announce that his Sale of Books THIS EVENING at his Mart, King-street, will comprise a Catalogue of 400 volumes, among them will be found the works of,
Ainsworth
Leitch Ritchie
Mrs. Hall
Bulwer
Hook
Howitt
Marryat
Defoe
Fielding
Smollett
Countess of Blessington
Cooper
Neale
Volney
Nicker
Galt
Dickens
Chitty
Murray
Burns
And a variety of others, with Drawing Books School Books, &c., &c.
Catalogues to be obtained, at the Mart, King-street, where the Books are on view. 3482

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.
AN ANNUITY OF £100 PER ANNUM,
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ELIZABETH HENRIETTA FORBES, OF ARGYLE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, WIDOW.

MR. JOSEPH NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at two o'clock precisely,
An annuity of £100 per annum, payable during the life of the said insolvent, by quarterly payments. The annuity is payable out of the proceeds of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah Payne, deceased.
Terms—An approved endorsed note at three months. 3442

487 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK, EX "STATESMAN."

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Captain Thom's Wharf, adjoining the Patent Slip, in Sussex-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at ten o'clock precisely, in consequence of the sale at the Mart at eleven o'clock,
Four hundred and eighty-seven barrels prime Mess Pork.
Terms at sale. 3457

HOLLANDS AND MOLESKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
One case rough Hollands
One bale Moleskins
Terms at sale. 3328

WINDOW GLASS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
One hundred and eleven boxes window Glass.
Terms at sale. 3329

HAMS AND PORK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 9th inst., at eleven o'clock,
Three hundred and fifty Hams
One hundred barrels prime Pork.
Terms at Sale. 3330

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Seven trunks and two cases, containing nine hundred pairs Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes.
Terms at sale. 3485

TO GROCERS, BUILDERS, AND PUBLICANS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Forty-four chests Tea
Three carrotcels Currants
Eight barrels Almonds
Twenty cases Starch
One ton Whitelead
Twenty barrels Roman Cement
Fifteen hogsheads Taylor's Porter
Thirty ditto Truman's ditto
Twenty ditto Tarragona Wine
Twenty hogsheads B P. rum, just imported, 9 O.P.
Twenty boxes patent sperm candles
Terms at Sale. 3331

CHRONOMETER WATCH.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at eleven o'clock,
A very superior Chronometer Watch, No. 357, made by Caleb Elisha (Watchmaker to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York), Duke street, St. James's, London.
Terms at sale. 3434

HOSIERY, RUGS, AND OATMEAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,
One case assorted Hosiery
Three bales Dipper Rugs, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4.
ALSO,
Twenty barrels Oatmeal.
Terms at sale. 3517

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, March 9, at twelve o'clock precisely,
Four hundred thousand superior Manila Cigars, ex *Nuevo Bellisno*, and other vessels
Thirty-five bags square fig Negrohead Tobacco.
Terms at sale. 3516

DAMAGED SUGAR, EX "STRATHISLA."
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Marked A B: 73 bags empty; 61 ditto with from about 5 to 6lbs. remaining; 2.5 ditto, slightly damaged by sea water.
369 bags.
Terms at sale. 3515

IMPORTED FURNITURE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Show Rooms above the Auction Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
A large assortment of very superior imported Furniture, in Rosewood, Zebrawood, and Mahogany, consisting of—
Twelve feet mahogany dining tables
Mahogany round tables
Sofa and side tables
Rosewood and mahogany card tables, in pairs
Mahogany toilet tables with mirrors
Washstands and apparatus
Ladies' work tables, in rosewood and mahogany
Rosewood bookcase
Mahogany wardrobes, secretaries, and commodes
Rosewood writing desks
Mahogany, rosewood, and zebrawood chairs, in sets
Easy chairs, in horsehair and leather
Mahogany sofas, horsehair covers
☞ The above are of a very superior description, substantially built, and of the most modern designs: may be viewed at the Show Rooms of the auctioneer any day previous to the sale.
Terms at sale 3370

WOOL.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twenty-one bales Wool.
Terms at sale. 3530

NINETY-SEVEN AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY'S SHARES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 9th day of March, at twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Directors,
Ninety-seven (97) unappropriated new Shares in the Company's Stock, of (£6) six Pounds each.
They are to be put up in Lots of five each, and the purchasers will be entitled to dividend for the current half-year in common with all other Shares; that is, the holders will participate, equally with the other proprietors of Stock, in the profits of the half-year ending the 30th June next. Terms—Cash. 2877

A VALUABLE PORTION OF CAMPERDOWN TERRACE.
Lots 1 and 2 of original Sale.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, at twelve o'clock precisely,

CAMPERDOWN TERRACE.

All that piece or parcel of land, being lots 1 and 2, commencing at the north-east corner of lot 4, and bounded on the east by lots 4 and 3, being a line bearing south twenty-eight degrees east two hundred feet, on the south by the

NEWTOWN ROAD,

being a line bearing west twenty eight degrees south forty feet, on the west by a line bearing north twenty-eight degrees west two hundred feet, to Campbell-street, being a line bearing east twenty-eight degrees north forty feet, to the commencing point.
Terms and conditions at sale. 3077

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN HARRIS, PUBLICAN,
OF GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, AN INSOLVENT,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1843, at his Rooms, George street, Sydney, at Twelve o'clock precisely:
TWO ALLOTMENTS AT BOURKE TOWN, described in deeds of lease and release, dated February 5th and 6th, 1842, from J. R. Brenan, Esq., P. M., to the above-named insolvent, as follows:—
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bourke Town, in the colony of New South Wales, and described in the original plan or map, were put up to sale by public auction as lots numbers one and two of section number three, containing forty-three perches, more or less, and bounded on the north by lot number three, on the east by lots numbers nine and eleven, on the south by Millar-street, and on the west by Therry-street.
Terms at Sale. 3075

TO CONFECTIONERS, PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
F S with C over.
No. 1 One case containing—
White Windsor soap in packages
2 One ditto brown ditto ditto
3 One ditto Peppermint lozenges
Ginger ditto
Lemon ditto
Accidulated drops
Refined Liquorice
Jujubes
4 to 7 Four cases, each 12 dozen lb. bottles mustard
8 to 9 Two cases, each 12 dozen ½ lb. ditto
28 One case, 6 dozen pints French olives
29 One case, 3 dozen pints French capers
4 dozen ½ pints ditto
31 One case, 4 dozen pints whole anchovies
32 One case, 3 dozen pots anchovy paste
9 dozen bloater ditto
33 One case, 3 dozen bottled gooseberries
34 One case, 3 dozen bottled cherries
35 One case, 1 dozen red and black currants, and raspberries and currants
36 One case, 1 dozen green grapes, and 2 dozen rhubarb
37 One case, Raspberry, strawberry, and gooseberry jams
Orange marmalade
Red and blackcurrant jelly.
Terms at sale. 3592

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
S & G in triangle, W outside, § 2,
One case containing fifteen ends printed Marseillas waistcoating
Ditto § 31,
One case containing sixteen ends printed Valencia and Cashmere waistcoatings.
Terms at sale. 3526

TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at 11 o'clock precisely,
H and G and M under, within diamond.
§ 4, One case containing 12 hats
12 ditto
12 stuff ditto
12 ditto ditto
§ 7, One case containing 12 waterproof plate hats
12 short naps
12 ditto ditto
12 stuff ditto
§ 8, One case containing 12 waterproof short nap hats
12 stuff ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 3527

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERFINE CLOTHING.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,
Two trunks, containing—
Blue and black dress coats
Merino shooting coats
Blue and black cloth trowsers
Blue jackets
Valencia vests
Velvet ditto
Buckskin trousers
Indian rubber braces
Leather trowser-straps
Terms at sale. 3530

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
MOIST WEATHER FOR SOWING.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at eleven precisely,
Twenty boxes, containing a small select assortment of the best vegetable seeds, comprising peas, beans, turnips, carrots, a variety of cabbages, spinach, greens, parsley, leek, lettuce, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3441

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD PROPERTP, SITUATE IN PARK-STREET IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March instant, at twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement ten and a half perches, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the City of Sydney, parish of St. James; bounded on the south by Park-street, bearing east three degrees north seventy-seven and a half links; on the east by allotment No. 19, bearing north one degree fifteen minutes, west eighty-three and a half links; on the north by allotment No. 20, bearing west three degrees forty-five minutes, south eighty-two links; and on the west by allotments Nos. 16 and 17, bearing south three degrees thirty minutes, east eighty-two and a half links—being allotment No. 18 of section No. 32, described in the Government Notice, dated 3rd June, 1834; together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, cottages, sheds, and out-buildings, erected and built, and now standing and being on the said piece or parcel of land, or on some part thereof.
Terms and conditions at sale.
For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to John Smith, Esq., Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 3263

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Thirty-nine hogsheads Ale.
Terms at sale. 3436

MERCHANDISE.
Damaged Canvas, Cottons, Butter, Slops, Port and Sherry Wine, Cigars, Blue Jackets, Shepherds' Coats, Cutlery, &c.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely
Forty bolts canvas, much damaged
Thirty ditto ditto, slightly damaged
Six cases cottons
Two ditto slops
One trunk blue jackets
Forty firkins butter
Fifty coils rope
Twenty fowling pieces
One hundred dozen sherry wine
Fifty ditto port ditto
Eight hundred boxes cigars
One case cutlery
Shepherds' coats, waistcoats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3486

A SALE IN EARNEST.
PROPERTY AT WOLLONGONG.

MR. STUBBS has received directions from Mr. Nolles, to sell the undermentioned Property, as described at the Mart, King street, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1843, at twelve o'clock.

DESCRIPTION GIVEN.

The Allotment is divided into five parts, viz.:—
Lot 1.—Having frontage to Crown-street 33 feet, by a depth of 66 feet, more or less.
Lot 2.—A corner lot, with 33 feet to Crown-street, and 66 feet to Kemble-street.
Lot 3.—Frontage to Kemble-street, by depth of 66 feet. On this lot stands

A HOUSE,

33 feet by 24 feet, more or less, with four rooms, two brick-built fire places, the whole is weather-boarded, floored, lathed, and plastered. The front doors are of cedar, pannelled, bead and flush, the other doors are battened cedar, with butt hinges: glazed sashes, and pannelled shutters, complete. The whole is properly painted in two coats of oil.
Lot 4.—Fronts Kemble-street, by a depth of 66 feet, more or less.
Lot 5.—Is the same.
The whole is fenced in with a three-rail fence. The front of the house is done with railings and gates, and neatly painted. The situation is in the principal and business part of Wollongong. 3383

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSES, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.
TWO DAYS' SALE,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
All the valuable and extensive Stock-in-Trade of the late Mr. JAMES BLANCH, IRONMONGER, George-street.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, next the Royal Hotel, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1843, and following day, at eleven o'clock precisely,
CONSISTING OF,
Brass foundry
Cast and malleable iron
Engineering machinery and implements
Agricultural and farming requisites
Copper materials, and brass manufacture
Blasting powder, and quarrymen's tools
Canister ditto, fine and coarse
Single purchase crabs with iron barrels
Stoves and grates, various patterns
Whitelead, green and other paints
THEODOLITES, CIRCUMFERENTORS, AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
Cutlery, coarse and fine of all descriptions
Locks, bolts, hinges, screws, shot belts
Tinned ware, Britannia-metal goods
Nails of every size, mechanics' tools
Iron bedsteads, fenders and fire irons
Carpenters', pit, cross-cut and other saws
Brass and bell wire, Stubb's files
Candle moulds, pewter, sandpaper
Door locks and padlocks, ditto patent and plain
Carbines, fowling pieces, and pistols
Coffin furniture, plain and figured
Copper pump, brush ware
Cabinet furniture and accompaniments
Superior trays, in sets and single
Iron blocks (single, double, treble)
Glass shades, candlesticks, and tinware
Steelyards, all sizes, butchers' knives, dinner and dessert sets
Spades and shovels, hoes, grubbing and other
Glue, rosin, pitch, falling and other axes
Iron pots (bush and domestic use)
Salter's spring balance beams, with scales and chains complete

BESIDES,

An immense enumerated list of every article (too lengthened for insertion) in constant use by every mechanic in town, necessary to the purpose of every builder, and in daily use by all householders.
P S.—It is superfluous noticing further attention to the advantages of such a sale as this is coming (as it does) from, and belonging to, one of the oldest and best establishments of the trade, that the colonists have been so many years accustomed to deal at, and have patronised with such an unlimited powerful favour.
Terms will be made known at sale. 3166

IMPORTANT AUCTION OF CITY PROPERTY.
ADJOINING THE SPORTSMAN'S ARMS, IN PARRAMATTA-STREET.

MR. STUBBS announces instructions, received from Mr. Thomas May, to dispose of a choice portion of his Blackwattle Swamp Property, immediately opposite Cooper's Distillery. Full particulars of which will appear in the newspapers of the week.
Terms—very liberal. 2751

IMPORTANT SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from Messrs. Bray and M'Robert's, Trustees to the Estate of the late Mr. Alexander Ilis, to submit to public competition, on an early day, several valuable Dwelling Houses and Premises, in the most eligible part of Sydney viz.:—
1. A two-storied House and Ground, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter-streets
2. A two-storied House, nearly opposite St. Philip's Church.
3. A two-storied House in Cumberland-street
4. Ditto ditto ditto
5. House in Kent-street
6. Building Ground in Harrington-street
P.S.—Conditions and terms, with special particulars as to the amount of rents, and description of property, will appear in a future advertisement. 7455

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE SALE
OF THE VILLAGE OF WICKHAM.

MR. STUBBS announces to the Inhabitants

OF NEWCASTLE,

Instructions received from Captain Furlong, to bring to public sale, at an early opportunity, (due notice of which will be given in the newspapers),
THE VILLAGE OF WICKHAM,
Situate within a mile of the
TOWN OF NEWCASTLE.
Terms, &c., will be subsequently made known. 3291

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th March, 1843.
Hillas *v.* Mackenzie.
M'Quade *v.* same

ON Saturday, the 11th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at the residence of defendant, on the road between Windsor and Pitt Town, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, some horses, cows, bullocks, pigs, agricultural implements, household furniture, &c. After which, at two o'clock of the same day, at Crown Inn, Windsor, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to three farms, containing about thirty acres each, bounded by Mr. John M'Donald's farm, and the road leading from Windsor to Pitt Town—the whole fenced in, and well watered; also 30 growing crops thereon; these farms have a run for cattle on Pitt Town Common: unless these executions are previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.
3414

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